Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

What the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. XVII NO. 4. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL .20 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

BRIEF POINTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided "to move against Harriman." The recoil will be anticipated with pleasure.

After Peary has located the North Pole, the capitalists will be heard to declare that they are not only inventors and directing genuises, but also pole discoverers. Their motto, is "Claim everything."

The Connecticut General Assembly did not think a resolution endorsing Roosevelt "live business." Roosevelt is proceeding to a state of political decay rather rapidly. Connecticut is an industrial, not a farming state.

Among other things Taft heard at the canal, was that the laborers want more pay. The labor question follows capitalism wherever it goes. They are both inseparable. Abolish capitalism and you abolish the labor question.

The Standard Oil's answer, that the suits prosecuted against it in Missouri, are impertinent, is a good answer, whether made in a legal or a purely linguistic sense. All attacks on trusts are devoid of pertinency, because they fail to recognize the necessity of large combination, and would turn the race back to the days of small competitive production.

Tower's statement that "Germany's friendship for this country is warm," is very flattering—to the capitalist class, who actually constitute "this country," and need such friendship in their business of developing domestic and Oriental exploitation. As Baron Kaneko, Japanese Privy Councilor, has well said, "The first object of diplomacy to-day is to extend our commercial influence among other nations and increase our international commerce."

Judge Gary, chairman of the steel trust, is an optimist. He sees no hard times; and believes the panic exists only in the minds of a few financiers. Gary evidently is not troubled by the question propounded by the mental scientists:—

"We have a thought, and think that thought,

"And yet that thought we never thought to think.

"Whence came that thought?"

Possibly Gary will explain whence came the thought of panic which Rockefeller, Fish, Hill, Harriman, and the financiers of London, Paris and Berlin think. They never thought that thought to think, until conditions compelled them to "get on the job." The capitalist mind reflects the capitalist world.

What is getting into "The Evening Post?" The domination of Roosevelt makes it sigh for his overthrow, via the Democratic Party. The sigh permits the real reason for the existence of opposition political parties under capitalism to escape. "We must have SOME political organization ready to play the part of an Opposition, and, in case of a public revulsion, to take charge of the government."

The proclamation of the Japanese Government extending the guild system, giving companies the right to borrow freely of state funds at low rates of interest, for the purpose of strengthening nationalistic competition against European and American trade, and which is in accord with the government's protective, subsidizing policy, is the latest reason why the leading ultra-capitalist interests desire the decapitation of Roosevelt and his tribe. They want a President who will completely identify himself and government with the promotion and extension of their interests, instead of restricting, cabinning, and confining them within the scope of his grandiose ideas and backnumbered factional interests.

A woman correspondent to "The Sun" is opposed to woman suffrage, on the ground that "man's right to govern depends on physical force," that is, his ability to shoulder arms and wage war; an ability, she alleges, woman does not possess. The anti-suffragette is in error regarding the dependence of "man's right to govern." Many men, millions of them in fact, who can carry arms and wage war, do as little governing, and have as little actual right to it, as have the disfranchised women, though they (the men) have the right to vote. Government is dependent on property and the power it confers. Most men have no property. The few capitalists are the property-owners. With property, the few capitalists influence press, school and pulpit in favor of themselves and institutions. With property, they purchase elections, bribe legislatures and hire hessians to fight their battles. Capitalist property is mainly a man-owned and man-controlled institution. Capitalist property descends through man. On property depends not only the right to govern; but almost all of woman's relations to man, not to mention the brutalities of man to man, as represented by the various warring economic classes. These facts should become evident to both suffragette and anti-suffragette. They will remedy the false reasoning of both, with their mistaken conception of man, his sex "tyranny" and rights, so-called.

BIG SLAUGHTER

SOME DAMAGING FIGURES COMPILED FOR ITS OWN PURPOSES BY AN INSURANCE CONCERN.

[From the Industrial Union Bulletin.]

A pamphlet published by the Chicago Daily News, and containing articles reprinted from that newspaper on the subject of industrial insurance, is a plea for methods of insuring wage earners in the interest of their capitalist masters. The best insurance for wage earners is Industrial Unionism, proposing, as it does, to insure to them the full results of their toil. The pamphlet contains some valuable statistics dealing with the killing and maiming of workers in the present industrial system.

In Chicago during the past year, according to figures compiled by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 147 of its 1,300 members were either killed or disabled by accidents while at work. Thirty-four men lost their lives, thirteen were totally disabled and 100 were partially disabled.

Statistics compiled by the American Institute of Social Service show that in this country 536,165 are annually killed and injured; that is over one a minute! These figures cover five great industries—railroading, mining, building, manufacturing and agriculture.

For the year ended June 30, 1904, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports that 84,155 persons were injured and 10,046 killed.

Only fifteen states carrying on mining operating make any attempt to keep a record of accidents and loss of life, and in those states in 1904 there were 1,905 men killed and 4,051 injured in the mines.

If a small army of over 2,000 able-bodied men were lined up on the lake front annually on Jan. 1 and ruthlessly shot down by a company of marksmen from Fort Sherdian, Chicagoans would witness scenes far surpassing the Haymarket police-made riots. Yet the citizens of Chicago permit about 2,180 of their fellows to die violent deaths annually from causes within their control.

In New York ten men die by needless accidents daily, or 3,654 yearly.

In great industrial centres, such as Chicago especially, and New York in a lesser degree, an army of one-legged, one-armed, or otherwise physically handicapped men, numbering from 30,000 to 50,000, is annually cast out of the factories and mills wherein they have been injured, but to which they are no longer an economic asset.

In a congested district of New York City one emergency hospital averages as many as 1,400 accident cases weekly.

In Illinois, in the year ended June 30, 1905, 904 persons were killed on the steam railroads, 29 on electric surface and elevated railways, and 189 in work connected with coal mining.

NORFOLK COUNTY, VA., S. L. P.

Section Norfolk County, Socialist Labor Party, meets at Beal's Hall, corner at Heyman's, 2010 Third ave., near of High and County strets, Portsmouth, at 8 p. m., every Saturday evening.

THE PERSONAL RECORD.

Times change and conditions change with them. Wendell Philipps once said, "A system that says to labor, 'You shall take what I offer you without a word of remonstrance, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hundred miles before you earn a dollar,' is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the North or any of the Southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist his circumstances."

Philipps would be astonished to find that the boycott upon dissatisfied labor is no longer confined to the immediate scene of its first enactment, but is co-extensive with capitalism; so that, even when the circumstances of the workman can be so shaped as to permit him to go to other localities, he still finds himself compelled to submit to wage slavery.

The railroad man who revolts in Brooklyn and goes to 'Frisco in search of employment, finds that the combined railroads have Bertillionized and blacklisted him like a criminal. In the litho. industry the workman who leaves one city for another in the endeavor to increase his wages, discovers that the card-system maintained by the employers' association prevents the accomplishment of his object. In the electrical corporations, especially the telephonic ones, no technical engineer or high grade workman who wants to improve his conditions, will be employed unless he first obtains a release from his last corporation employer. In the steel and iron industries, spy systems are maintained; and dissatisfied workmen or active unionists are discharged, slugged, and otherwise impressed into submission. In other industries, thugs and detectives, also bring crime and violence to enforce the blacklist, the release, and discrimination, in the laudable (sic) work of "keeping the workmen in line," i. e., in complete subjugation to their exploiters, the capitalist class.

This extensive and dastardly capitalist oppression was unknown in the days of Wendell Philipps. Then production was small. Workmen could more easily and readily seek employment in competing plants. But now that production is large, now that the competing plants have been associated and concentrated all over the country, now that there is ever danger of an extensive stoppage of industry through dissaffection and strikes, that may mean a stupendous loss of profit to the capitalists all over the country, the workmen find oppression all over the country, also.

Gladly would the workmen see that oppression circumscribed; gladly would they see it limited to the distance of two hundred miles set by Wendell Phillips from the scene of its original manifestation; but their yearnings in this direction will not find realization. The time for such realization is passed. Industrial evolution moves forward; the working class must move forward with it. The working class must organize as industry is organized. The working class must associate and concentrate into one body parallel with the associations and concentrations of the capitalist class. All attempts to divide its members into petty crafts in the interests of capitalism, such as are now being made in Pittsburg by the A. F. of L. against the Brewery Workers' Union, should meet with their undying hostility. Such attempts are reactionary and capitalistic. They promote all the horrors of the intensified wage slavery which even the sharp-sighted Wendell Philipps could not foresee. They divide and conquer the working class in the interests of capitalism.

Get together, workmen; get together; not in groups or in crafts, but as an industrial army, industrially organized, and industrially determined to war on wage slavery and emancipate yourselves by inaugurating Socialism. Join the Industrial Workers of the World!

LOS ANGELES ENTHUSED

DE LEON SPEAKS FROM I. W. W., S. P., AND S. L. P. PLATFORMS.

All the Socialist Elements of the City Fraternize, Lay Prejudices Aside, and Dispassionately Discuss the Situation —Misrepresentation Dispelled; Good Work Accomplished All Around.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 1.—Daniel De Leon arrived here from Rhyolite, Nev., Wednesday evening, March 27, nine and one half hours' late, caused by washouts and bad condition of rolling stock of railroads. When asked in regard to his health De Leon said: "My health is excellent." After a short rest and dinner, he visited the business meeting of our Section and was warmly welcomed by all present.

Thursday evening, March 28, at Simpson's Auditorium, De Leon addressed an audience of about a thousand persons upon the "Labor Movement." The larger per cent. of those present were workingmen, who showed their deep interest in the subject, by their marked attention. They readily grasped the situation, as he fired shell after shell into the camps of the pure and simple A. F. of L. unionist and political Socialist. The yells of applause proved that every shot went straight to the mark. Many burning questions were asked and the answers were smoking hot.

A considerable amount of literature was sold and subs for the Weekly taken.

Friday evening, March 29, De Leon visited Industrial Workers of the World headquarters, and was heartily received; a business meeting of Local 12 being in progress. De Leon was asked for a short address upon conditions as he had found them along his tour. He responded with a brief summary of his trip as far as Goldfield, dwelling at length upon conditions as he had found them there. He gave the lie to the capitalist press by saying: "Instead of the miners and I. W. W. men being drunken and disorderly, they are a sober, calm, but determined, body of respectable men, despite the fact that the mine owners and their hired dupes are doing all in their power to incite them to riot. As to St. John, he is a sober, cool-headed man, true to his class and fearless where duty to that class calls him."

On Saturday evening, March 30, a reception was held in honor of De Leon at our headquarters, to which members and sympathizers were invited. Among those present were the President of Local 12. I. W. W., and the Editor of "Common Sense" (a Socialist Party paper), both of them prominent members of the Socialist Party. Many I. W. W. men, non-members of the Socialist Labor Party or Socialist Party, and quite a number of sympathizers of the movement were also present. Dinner was served early in the evening, after which we had singing and speaking to a late hour. De Leon spoke on the press; Comrade Schade, on the S. L. P.; Fellow Worker Riddle, president of Local 12, for the I. W. W.; Comrade Bradford, editor of "Common Sense," for the Socialist Party. Prejudices were laid aside and dispassionate discussion ruled the hour. Every one had a good time, and left with a better feeling toward one another than when they came.

Sunday afternoon, March 31, at Howell's Hall, De Leon spoke to a crowded house on "Socialism." Never in the history of Los Angeles has an audience listened with such rapt attention to so clearly a drawn picture of the evolution of man from the cradle to the present day; never have they had the path to the Socialist Republic mapped out for them so clear and scientific, as upon this occasion. One S. P. man said: "If this be the Devil De Leon I have heard about, he has every one I've heard speak or read after, beat to death on the labor problem; and I for one wish we had more De Leons."

Three S. P. men came up and shook hands with De Leon and said: "You have been misrepresented to us." De Leon said: "By whom, MY party?" They said, "No." Then said De Leon: "By your party?" They answered: "Yes; our leaders have misrepresented you to us."

At this meeting a committee from the Socialist Party, through our committee, invited De Leon to speak for them in the evening, notwithstanding the fact that the Socialist Party had already advertised their speaker for that meeting. The invitation was accepted, and De Leon spoke that evening at Burbank Hall to a crowded house under the auspices of the Socialist Party. His subject was "Shams." Just as De Leon reached the entrance to the S. P. hall, a man stood at the door selling Socialist Party papers; and, looking De Leon straight in the face he yelled: "Chicago Socialist, only Socialist daily in the United States. Buy a Socialist paper with a union label on it." This furnished De Leon his subject; and he proceeded to expose the label by showing how the typographical label was put upon injunctions served upon members of the typo union when they were on strike. He proved beyond the pale of contradiction that the A. F. of L. labels are a sham. The flag, the pulpit, the judiciary, and the press were bared to the full view of the audience with the word "Sham" written indellibly upon each; and through the thin gauze covering left over the Socialist Party one could see letters which very much resembled "SHAM."

That the audience grasped the truth was manifest by the questions and short speeches. Comrade Daily, of the Socialist Party, said in part: "A short time ago the capitalist press had nothing but curses for the A. F. of L. To-day it has nothing but praise for it. When --- capitalist press praises a union there is something wrong with the union. It is time to get out of it." The rank and file of the S. P. are awake and thinking, they cannot much longer be misled.

De Leon closed with a ten minute speech, in which he said: "I am often

(Continued on page 6.)

PATERSON I. W. W.

BEST SORT OF HEADWAY REPORTED FROM SILK CITY.

Six Strikes On, All with Best Prospects of Victory—A Thousand New Members Flock In During Last Month—Industrial Leaven Spreading Rapidly Through Working Class of City.

Paterson, N. J., April 13.—The last month has been a busy one for the members of the Industrial Workers of the World in this city. The silk workers who only a short while ago were still uninformed about the principles of the I. W. W. and its form of organization, and therefore not prepared to become members, are now falling in line. In other indusrties, too, good progress has been made.

Three charter applications have been sent to General Secretary Trautmann, as follows: (1) Flax Dressers' Industrial Union, 50 charter members; (2) Wood Workers' Industrial Union, 95 charter members; (3) Engine Workers' Industrial Union, 125 charter members.

Six strikes are now in progress in the city, five in the silk industry and one in the wood workers, with good prospects of winning them all.

Wage increases have been gained at Haenichen Bros., Broad Silk Mill, without a strike, and the shop organized. This firm employs about one hundred weavers. Strange & Co. also granted an increase after a strike of short duration. The Kraemer Hat Band Co. granted an increase of fifteen per cent. after a day's strike. The Moulders' helpers employed by the American Locomotive Co. made a demand for an increase of wages of two cents per hour. They were out four days. The company offered an advance of one cent; the men accepted this and decided to organize. The six strikes now in progress are all conducted by the I. W. W. Two of the firms where these strikes are on, have already sent for a committee and are anxious to get the workers to resume production.

The manufacturers have tried all methods to prevent the I. W. W. from organizing the workers. Their efforts thus far were a failure. The latest scheme is to create race prejudice. There are four nationalities among the workers here, the American and English-speaking, the Germans, the Italians, and the Jewish. The latter work mostly in the smaller shops which are also owned by Jews. The Jewish workers have, like the rest, been quite active, so the small fry Jewish capitalists got their heads together and decided to spread rumors to the effect that the Jewish workers were opposed to work with other than Jews. But no one believes these yarns. The bosses have also threatened that they will employ no more Jews. The opinion

(Continued on page 6.)

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

En route to 'Frisco, April 1, 1907.—Los Angeles has acquainted me with myself. Public speaking does not tire me. What tires me is travel. During the four to five days spent in Los Angeles, I recuperated from the previous fatigue of travel; and last night, as I took the train I am now on for San Jose via. Frisco, I felt positively refreshed, notwithstanding I had spoken every day, and yesterday twice, on both occasions to big meetings—in the afternoon under the auspices of the S. L. P., and in the evening just before taking the train, under auspices of the S. P., upon special invitation of the latter. Among the gratifying reminiscences of the tour is an incident that took place after yesterday's afternoon meeting. Among the people who crowded to the platform to shake hands with me there were several S. P. men who introduced themselves as such. One of them spoke for the rest. This short dialogue took place between him and me:

He—"You have been misrepresented to us."

I—"By whom?"

He looked embarrassed.

I—"By MY Party?"

He—"No!"

I—"Then it must have been by YOUR own Party?"

He—"Yes."

The purpose of this "gleaning" is to take up several items connected with the Goldfield situation, which, in the hurry to mail my last letter from the train at Dagget, I then omitted.

There is in the Goldfield situation a feature that is special and perturbing. That feature is the fraudulency of most of the "mines," stock of which is being sold on the stock exchanges, the New York stock exchange in particular. I was informed by those who know that, out of the "gallows" [gallows is the name given to the structure erected at the mouth of a shaft and designating the location of a mine] in the place, there are NOT 10 LEGITIMATE ONES. Almost all these "mines," accordingly, are unqualified swindles; their owners are nothing but criminals trying to raise money under false pretences; these "mine owners," all leading capitalists in the place, have all along been paying wages, not out of the produce of their "mines," but out of the produce of their sales of stock. This marked criminal nature of the Goldfield capitalist class stamps all their proceedings with a special stamp—for instance:

There are three different Goldfields in existence. The three have in common just two features—all three are gold fields, and in all three the class struggle is virulently on. For the rest the three Goldfields are so distinct in point of fact that he who moves from the one into the other, as I did, can hardly recognize them.

First, there is the real Goldfield. That Goldfield yields gold from a few mines, the other "mines" are "gold bricks." In that Goldfield the real and the bogus mine owners have tried to terrorige labor, and failed. Labor, especially mining labor, respects its leaders, St. John at the head of them, and although hampered by Mine Owners' agents in its midst, has kept its heads cool, and a front that is firm. In that Goldfield, labor fraternizes. A. F. of L. scabbery accomplishes next to nothing. The miners are locked-out, but they are not in distress. Their credit is good with the town traders, they receive ample support, and their posture and conduct is the cause of many a drunk on the part of the "elite" of the Montezuma Club, and of their helpless Pinkertons. That is the actual Goldfield, the only Goldfield that really is. The other two Goldfields are newspaper creations.

The second "Goldfield," and first of these two artificial "Goldfields," is a sort of "imperium in imperio." Its realm is within the actual Goldfield. Its boundaries are the "Goldfield Tribune" and one or two other wild-cat capitalist dailies. That "Goldfield" is a place in which "honest American labor has spurned I. W. W. Anarchy"; it is a place in which "St. John is held in contempt," he being regularly "hooted and hissed down" at the miners' meetings. The realm of this first imaginery "Goldfield" has its suburbs. The Esmeralda Hotel is such an outpost, and its keeper is Bunco-Steerer-inordinary. The washout that took place south of Hazen two days before I was due there, caused the news to be spread in Goldfield that no trains could come down for a week. My train pushed through, however. Only that instead of arriving in Goldfield at about 8 p. m., of March 21 as I had expected, I reached the place at 5 a. m. on March 22nd. Of course there was no one to meet me. I took a 'bus for the best hotel—the Esmeralda, deciding to take no chances. As I was registering my name, the hotel keeper, a man with a face that was a general offence, looked me over; satisfied himself that, if I was not yet a mine owner, I ought to be, and surely would become one, rattled away in the approved old barbers' style that Fielding's "Tom Jones," and George Elliot's "Romola" have preserved in cold type. The voluble outpost of capitalist Bunco-Steerdom, leaving no space for punctuation, informed me and asked me: "Going to stay with us long? Plenty of money made here. From now on more than ever. New mines located every day. All is quiet. The I. W. W. is down and out. We got them on the run. Will rush them from the camp. The A. F. of L. is pouring in. No more trouble anticipated. Investors can now feel safe," etc., etc., etc. Such is the language of the Goldfield "Tribune," and the "Goldfield" of myth No. 1.

The "Goldfield" of myth No. 2 one does not strike until he is out of both the actual Goldfield and the "Goldfield" of myth No. 1. That second imaginary "Goldfield" is the creation of the capitalist press of Los Angeles—and the rest of the country, I reckon. Whether the wizard who conjured up this second creation has his necromancer's laboratory outside or inside the precincts of the "Goldfield" of Myth No. 1 I do not know. The "Goldfield" of myth No. 2 is a place "on the verge of Anarchy;" "honest labor is prevented from earning an honest living;" "the I. W. W. Anarchists are terrorizing the town;" "the locked-out miners are roving around hungry, no trader will sell them anything;" "capital, seeking investment, is kept out." Having reached this point, the wizard feels he may be going just a bit too far. 'Tis all right enough to create a false public sentiment that may prepare the outside world to hear of, and applaud, some crowning act of capitalist brigandage. But the thing may be overdone. Cowardly capital may get such a chill as to render it for long deaf to subsequent siren songs from Goldfield. Accordingly, arrived at that point of romance, the wizard suddenly turns around and takes another tack. The next flight of the imagination is a masterstroke of its kind. The Los Angeles "Times" of yesterday announces that the trouble with the miners is that "the companies will not allow the miners any longer to steal ore." This is a neat suggestion that the bogus mines are so rich that ore can be stolen. Fact is it would be the making of the bulk of those mines if such a thing were possible as the stealing of ore.

These, in short, are the three Goldfields.

Of the imaginative powers of the wizards who have created the two bogus Goldfields, and at once of the bunco-steering nature of Goldfield capitalism, I carry with me a priceless documentary proof. Had difficulty to get one—got it. For Haywood the Mine Owners have as little use as for St. John. Haywood's incarceration was intended to scuttle the I. W. W., Sherman was to finish up the job against the "fanatics" at the I. W. W. convention. Well, a mammoth Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone demonstration took place in Goldfield. It was the greatest thing of the sort the "camp" had ever seen. The sight was photographed. The Mine Owners shivered—and then? It would seem incredible, but I have the proof with me—a picture postal. And then—intent to pluck the flower safely from the nettle danger—the dyed-in-the-wool bunco-steering Mine Owners had their picture of that Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone demostration, of that anti-Mine Owners demonstration, transferred to postal cards over the inscription: "A Big Stock Excitement in Goldfield, Nevada"! ! ! St. John can be distinctly seen on the foreground of the picture!

DANIEL DE LEON.

SKOWHEGAN STRIKE SETTLED.

[By Telegraph to The People.]

Skowhegan, Me., April 15.—The strike in the Marston Mills is settled. Details will follow.

John Conway.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF KARL MARX

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Translated from the Stuttgart "Neue Zeit," by Fred Fellerman.

(Continued.)

His body necessarily was of a strong constitution, to carry on this extraordinary mode of life and the exhausting intellectual work. Indeed, he was very sturdy. His stature was over the average, the shoulders were broad, the chest well developed and the limbs well proportioned, although the body was a little too long in comparsion with the legs, as is frequently found in the Jewish race. Had he practiced much gymnastics in his youth he would have become a very strong man. The only bodily exercise he had carried on regularly, was walking. Chatting and smoking, he could march for hours or climb hills without feeling the least fatigue. It can be asserted, that he worked while walking in his cabinet; he seated himself only at short intervals to write down the results of his thinking. Besides he was very fond of chatting while walking, and would stand still from time to time when the discussion became animated or when the conversation waxed weighty.

For years I accompanied him on his nightly walks to Hemstead Heath; on these walks through the meadows I received through him my economic education. Without being aware of it himself, he developed before me gradually the contents of the entire first volume of 'Capital" in the same proportions as he was writing it at that time. Always, when returned home I wrote down as well as I could what I had just learned. At the beginning it was very difficult for me to follow the deep and complicated thoughts of Marx. Unfortunately I lost these priceless notes. After the Commune the police pillaged and laid under contribution my papers, at Paris and Bordeaux. Especially do I regret the loss of these notes, which I took in the evening, when Marx explained to me with all the fullness of proofs and reflections, entirely his own, his ingenius theory of the development of human society. It was as if a veil were torn from my eyes; for the first time could I comprehend the logic of history, and could trace back to their material causes all the seemingly contradictory appearances of the development of society and ideas. I felt as though blinded by it and for long this impression prevailed upon me. A similar impression it made upon the Socialists of Madrid, where I, with my poor means, explained to them this theory, the grandest of the theories of Marx, and undoubtedly one of the grandest which the human brain has ever conceived.

Marx's intellect was armed with an incredible mass of historical and philosophical facts, and he knew in a first class way, how to use the knowledge and observation which he had gathered in a long life of intellectual work. One could ask at any time about anything, and one would receive the most comprehensive answer one could wish, always accompanied with philosophical reflections of general importance. His intellect was like a battleship which lies under steam in port; it was ever ready to sail out in any direction of meditation. Surely, "Capital" unveiled to us an intellect of astonishing power and great knowledge; but for me and all those who have known Marx more intimately, neitner "Capital" nor any of his other works exhibited the entire greatness of his genius and his knowledge. He stood high above his works.

I have worked with Marx. True, I was only the copyist to whom he dictated; but thereby I had occasion to observe his method of meditation and writing. Work proceeded easily with him and yet again in a difficult way: easily in regard to the occasional theme, whose facts and reflections would appear at the first impulse before his intellectual eye; but this fullness made the complete demonstration of his ideas tedious and difficult.

Vico said: "The thing is only a substance for God, who knows all; for man who recognizes only external appearances, it is merely a surface." Marx comprehended things in the manner of the God of Vico. He did not merely see the surface, but he penetrated into the interior; he investigated all the parts in their actions and counteractions upon each other; he isolated each one of these parts and pursued the history of its development. Then he went over from the thing to its surroundings and observed the action the latter had upon the first, and vice versa; he went back to the origin of the object, to the variations, evolutions and revolutions, which it had passed through and penetrated finally to its remotest actions. He did not see a single thing for itself, by itself and out of connection with its surroundings, but the whole complicated world in its continuous motion. Marx intended to represent the totality of life of this world in its manifold and uninterupted, changing actions and counteractions. The bellestrists of the school of Flaubert and Goncourt compláined of how difficult it was to describe exactly what one had seen; and yet, the very thing they try to represent is merely the surface of which Vico speaks, the impression which they received; their literary work is play compared with that of Marx. It required an extraordinary power of meditation to comprehend the reality, and not a less extraordinary skill to describe what one has seen or pretends to have seen. Marx was never satisfied with his work; again and again he altered it and always found that the presentation remained behind the conception. A psychological study of Balzac's, which Zola had lamentably purloined "Le Chef d'Ocuvre Inconnu." (The Unknown Masterpiece) had made a deep impression upon him, because it partly described feelings which he had experienced himself: An ingenious painter is so tormented by the impulse to reproduce things exactly as they are reflected in his fancy, that he insists on polishing and retouching his picture until he has created finally nothing but a formless mass of paint, which however, is in his encompassed eyes the most complete rendition of reality.

Marx united both the attributes of an ingenious scholar. He understood in a matchless way how to analyze an object, and was a master in the task of restoring the analyzed object in all its details and its various forms of development, and of discovering their innermost connections. His demonstration was not aimed at abstractions, as economists who are incapable of thinking have declared; he did not use the method of geometricians, who, after having taken their definitions from the surrounding world, totally ignore the actuality in drawing the consequences. One will find in "Capital" not a single definition, not a single formula, but a number of analyses of the greatest fineness, to set off the most fleeting shade and the least distinguishable grade of differences. He starts with stating the obvious fact, that the wealth of society, in which the capitalist mode of production prevails, appears as an immense mass of commodities: the commodity, is a concrete something, and not a mathematical abstraction; it is also the elemental cell unit of capitalist wealth. Marx now takes hold of the commodity, turns it over on all sides, turns it inside out, and thus elicits one after the other of its secrets, of which the official economists had not even a presentiment, and which are more numerous and deep than the mysteries of the Catholic religion. After having investigated the commodity from all sides, he observes it in its relation with its equals, in barter; then he goes over to its production and the historical preliminary conditions of production. He observes the commodity in its various forms of appearance and points out how it is converted from one form into another, and how of necessity the one begets the other. The logical series of the development of the phenomenon is represented with such a complete skill, that one could believe Marx was the very inventor of it; and yet it is deduced from reality and is a reproduction of the data of dialectics of the commodity.

Marx always worked with the utmost conscientiousness; he gave no fact or figure, which could not be verified by the best authorities. He was not satisfied with second hand information, he always went for the best authority, no matter how troublesome this occasionally proved to be; for the sake of a minor fact he would go to the British Museum to ascertain for himself its accuracy in the books there. His critics, therefore, have never been able to entrap him in any inattention or prove to him that his arguments rested upon facts which could not stand a rigid examination. This habit of going directly to the sources is the explanation of the fact that he had read even the least known authors, whom he alone quotes. "Capital" contains such a mass of quotations from unknown authors, that one is inclined to believe it all is done to boast of extensive reading. Marx, however, thought different of it: "I exercise historic justice; I give everyone what is his own" he said. He deemed it his duty to name the author, however insignificant or unknown he might be, who for the first time had given expression to an idea, or by whom it was expressed in the most exact form.

His literary conscience was just as strict as his scientific one. He never would refer to a fact of which he was not perfectly certain, he would not even allow himself to speak about a topic before he had thoroughly studied it. He did not publish anything which he had not worked over again and again until he had found the form of expression most satisfactory to him. He could not suffer the thought of appearing incomplete before the public. It would have been a torture to him to show his manuscripts before the last stroke was done on them. So strong was this impression with him, he told me one day, that he would rather burn his manuscripts than leave them behind incomplete.

His method of working burdened him often with tasks whose magnitude the reader of his works will hardly comprehend. In order to write about twenty pages in "Capital" about the English Factory Acts, he had to work through an entire library of Bluebooks which contained the reports of the commission of investigation and the factory inspectors of England and Scotland. He read them from beginning to end, as the numerous pencil marks which he put there, testify. He counted these reports the most weighty and important documnts for the study of the capitalist mode of production and entertained such a high opinion of the men who had been trusted with the work, that he doubted whether it would be possible to find in any other nation of Europe men as expert, impartial, and unbiased as the factory inspectors of England had proved to be. This splendid acknowledgment he bestowed upon them in the preface of his "Capital."

Marx derived an aboundance of material facts from these Bluebooks. Many members of the lower house, as well as the house of Lords, where these Bluebooks were distributed, used them merely as targets to shoot at, and according to the number of pages which the projectile pierced the power of percussion was measured. The others sold them by weight; this was the most sensible thing they could do; because this enabled Marx to buy them cheaply of a dealer in old paper on Long-Acre, to whom he went from time to time to inspect his books and papers. Professor Beesly declared, Marx was the man who had made the most extensive use of the official investigations carried on in England, yea, who had made them known to the world at large. Professor Beesly, however, did not know that before 1845 Engels had extracted from the Bluebooks numerous documents which he used in the composition of his book on the condition of the working class in England.

(To Be Continued.)

DE LEON IN SAN JOSE.

Good Audience Present To Listen To Address on Labor Movement.

San Jose, Cal., April 4.—We held good De Leon meeting at Y. M. C. A. Hall, about 300 being present. De Leon took tne "Labor Movement" and pictured the construction of New Trades Unionism and showed up the weakness and the failures that must follow the craft unions a la the A. F. of L. and kindred organizations. He also pointed out the failure of a pure and simple political party; its fallacy in believing that it could bring on the revolution through political action alone with all of the economic and other powers in the hands of the capitalist class. Five subs for the Weekly People were taken and literature sold. Collection yielded $11.65.

MAY DAY MEETING NOTES.

Lazarus Abelson, Organizer of Section New York, has been informed that, in all probability, Covington Hall of New Orleans, will be in this city on May 1, and address the Cooper Union May Day Meeting of the Socialist Labor Party. Covington Hall is a prominent member of the Socialist Party, and one of its candidates for the office of national secretary. It was Covington Hall who declared, when reviewing in a recent article to The People the conduct of certain Socialist Party luminaries: "When the history of the Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone iniquity will have laid bare the full facts in the case, Orchard and McParland will be found to be not the blackest villians in the plot."

The other speakers who have accepted the invitation to speak are, Frank Bohn, James Connolly, John T. Vaughan and James T. Hunter.

TACTICS FOR SOCIALISTS

[By V. H. Kopald, New York City.]

A Socialist should always remember, first of all, that his quarrel is with the Capitalist Class. Every proletarian is our comrade and brother, no matter how backward, degraded or miserable. Lift him up if you can, and don't give him up; but if you cannot, harbor no bitterness or resentment; do not start to think that Socialism is hundreds of years away; that the Working Class will never emancipate itself, and similar pessimistic rot. No matter how poor the soil, time, patience and labor will grow a crop, and if you cannot do it, leave him to others, without bitterness and resentment on both sides.

The principal recruiting ground of a Socialist ought to be his shop, factory or mine. The street corner, the meeting hall, the social intercourse have their uses, but they need talent and leisure; the shop needs nothing but a bit of courage, right class feeling, and elementary knowledge. The shop knows no race or sex questions. You might be working right next to a negro, woman or child. It matters not to you whether you slave for a negro, or Chinaman or American. They treat you the same as others, and let it not matter to you what color or religion your brother slave is. Treat your fellow workers with courtesy, and dignity. Do not think you are better than he because you are a Socialist. Get acquainted first, then teach industrial unionism and Socialism, and you will find as a rule fertile ground and will have a light road to travel. And it is not the man who makes scientific speeches, or writes essays but the man who makes Socialists that counts.

Do not try to make Socialists out of capitalists, lawyers, prosperous middle-class men or intellectuals, and other similar professionals. Before you put any effort in these directions, be sure first that there are no more workingmen left that need converting.

Do not wait for an election to start your agitation and education, or put out your best efforts. The workman will listen to you all right in the shop, after being abused by the boss, urged to hurry up when he hardly can move any more, or fined 50 cents for doing 5 cents damage. It needs no special effort then to teach him the class struggle and show him the way of emancipation. A man who learned Socialism during a campaign may forget it before the next one, but the man you teach now in the shop will never forget it. Then do it now.

Teach the workingmen industrial unionism and get them to read The People. You cannot be at them all the time, the press will. And it is not the old Socialists but the new ones that become most valuable to the movement. They become the enthusiasts and fanatics. And it is enthusiasts and fanatics that the movement needs. But they should be educated and know what they are talking about. You cannot very well do it, but the press will. So never finish with a convert till you get him to read The People every day. Then your duty is done and you can leave him for new fields.

I have finished. Once more I wish you to remember that we have a great quarrel with a mighty foe, the Capitalist Class. Our aim and ideal is greater than humanity ever had. Let us not be looking for petty quarrels; let our temper not be affected by small tribulations of daily life. Socialism is grand and is inevitable. Let us work to bring it on to-morrow.

PLASTERERS' LABORERS

Protest Against Roosevelt's Attack on Moyer, and Haywood.

The Plasterer Laborers' Union, Local 36, of the City and County of New York, with a membership of 1,300, in meeting assembled, condemned, Monday night, the utterances of President Roosevelt, in his letter to Representative James T. Sherman, on the labor-leaders, Moyer and Haywood, denouncing them as undesirable citizens, and thereby poisoning the mind of the general public and possibly the jury in their coming trial; and, furthermore, as these men never have been tried for any crime the union sees in President Roosevelt's action a blow against organized labor.

IGNATZ AUER DEAD.

Famous German Social-Democrat Breathes His Last.

Berlin, April 10.—Ignatz Auer, the well known Social-Democrat, who since 1877 has almost consecutively been a member of the Reichstag, died here today at the age of 61. He was National Secretary and one of the best known members of the party, and had devoted his life to arduous toil in the interests of the party and the working class as a whole. Auer was born in Bavaria in 1846, and was by occupation a harness-maker.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

THE DOUKHOBORS, COMMUNISTS OF CANADA

A FLOURISHING BROTHERHOOD

The Doukhobors in Canada, or Universal Community of Christian Brotherhood—as their leader, Peter Verigin, while still in Siberia, suggested that they be called—have now forty-four separate villages, with one to two hundred people in a village, and represent a prosperous form of community life. When they came to America they had nothing. To-day, they have land, horses, food laid up for emergencies, twenty threshing outfits, six flour mills and five lumber mils. They also have a blacksmith and carpenter shop in every village, and run a large brick yard. Fifteen steam plows break up the land quickly.

The possession of these labor saving devices is said by those who know Peter Verigin, to be an example of his adroitness. One of the tenets of the Doukhobors is to care for animals, and when they suggested it was wrong to work horses in this way, their leader instantly improved the opportunity by advising the use of steam plows. These people are natural tillers of the soil. They like village life, have been for centuries accustomed to agricultural pursuits, and are indefatigable workers. Their only holidays are the Sabbath and Christmas. Easter Day is not observed, "for Christ is ever resurrected in every man's heart."

The growth of the Canadian Doukhobors is amazing to any one who has known their history from the start. Five years ago six thousand of these people came to this country with nothing but strong hearts and willing hands. They were poor, not one in five thousands could speak English; they knew nothing of Canadian customs, and for two centuries had been oppressed; their property had been repeatedly confiscated, their women illtreated and their leaders condemned to Siberian mines. To-day they are one of the most interesting communities existing in the world. They do business on modern and approved methods, they issue financial statements, have co-operative stores, buy necessities at wholesale, and are rapidly taking advantage of those usages and customs of civilization which do not conflict with their religious belief.

Without doubt this change of attitude is largely due to Verigin, who is a veritable captain of industry, well calculated to be a leader, and tactful in persuading his people to adopt new labor saving devices and progressive measures. Non one can see Verigin without being impressed by the man's capabilities and the conviction that he is a remarkable character. He is an active manager, a worker as well as director, and though it is impossible outside the sect to discover his tribal or hereditary right to lead, or to understand their belief in his divine origin—which many of his followers affirm—every one who sees Verigin is convinced of his power and his influence among the Doukhobors.

Verigin reached Canada, after his release from Siberia, at a critical time. It was just after "The Pilgrimage," when the Doukhobors had left home, stock, and all belongings behind and started toward Winnipeg. The results of this, to others, crazy movement are well known. The Canadian government was obliged to interfere, the mounted police saved the horses and cattle from starvation, and by persuasion and force the deluded people were sent back to their villages. At the time, they accounted for the hegira by saying they took the Bible literally, and "did not Christ say to take no thought for the morrow and that material things were of no account?" Whatever the cause of this peculiar psychic-religious mania, whether it was sincere, or, as some affirm, an effort to meet Verigin, who they heard would reach them about that time, the fact remains that since the advent of their leader these Russian peasants have made only one similar attempt at a pilgrimage, and that was promptly stopped by Verigin.

On reaching Canada, Verigin organized the disrupted communities, put them on a paying basis, acting with promptness and decision. The Doukohbors perhaps from long persecution, are a silent people and reluctant to tell how they are governed; but it is well known that Verigin has an immense power over them, that they expect to do as he suggests, and that they recognize that it is to their interest to follow his advice. There is no doubt but his task in Canada has been a hard one, and it is fortunate that he has approached it tactfully. Canadian lands are rich, well adapted to agriculture, and the Doukhobors own fine tracts. Since their leader has succeeded in centralizing their labor and holding the men together, their lands have become some of the most productive in the Northwest. That he is capable of handling the six thousand peasants, many of whom do not read or write, is shown by the fact that, in spite of the confusion and waste that greeted him on his arrival in the face of discouragements, such as neglected cattle and the destruction of food and clothing, in one year after assuming the helm he was able to present a report far from discouraging, and systematic in every detail.

When Verigin reached his fanatical countrymen, he persuaded them to choose capable men for a community council, to continue their self-government, and to select a certain number of men besides himself to be head of affairs. In this way he obtained the advice of those familiar with conditions, and was able to appoint a complete corps of assistants. Each man does his share toward the property getting, and even the children earn money by digging roots and herbs, and turn it into the exchequer. Verigin is custodian of the public trust, and by his practical methods, high ideals and understanding of his people's peculiarities, has so far proven himself more than worthy. As there are so many Doukhobors, it is evident they can provide largely for themselves without outside help. They buy at wholesale, grind their own flour, and in every possible way conduct business so that financial returns will come back to them instead of to other parties. In this way, and with a committee attending to the community funds, they have developed the largest experiment in pure communism that has ever been attempted.

Nothing can be more convincing of the present success of this community life than a glance at one of the reports handed in at the general meeting. Two men and one woman delegate are alwys sent from each village, as well as the men who hold offices in the srettlement.

The meeting is opened with the Lord's Prayer, and ends with the singing of psalms, but the business questions are discussed thoroughly, and all items of expenditure, from small incidentals up, are accounted for. The reports of these meetings, which are in quaint, archaic English, would make a modern book-keeper wonder at their accuracy. For instance, at the last meeting, held in February, 1906, at the village of Nadeshda, the account shows that the Doukhobors purchased over six thousand dollars worth of goods, but by buying at wholesale effected a saving of two hundred thousand dollars. The report then goes on to state that sauce pans that retailed for one dollar were obtained for sixty cents, twelve cent prints were bought for eight cents, etc.

The cash account is interesting as showing a satisfactory statement, for the income of the community for the past year amounted to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and their expenditures to half a million. The sundries account shows modern up to date methods, and among other things, the repayment of a loan by the Bank of British North America, amounting to fifty thousand dollars. The meeting ended with an appeal to the women present to tell the women in the villages, "to be imbued with the sentiment of high duties as mothers of manhood; to commence in future to ennoble man, as by nature itself women in character are much softer than men. They, men, in daily life are moving amid rougher surroundings, doing hard work, hauling timber, and suffering from winter cold, and there is no wonder that the character of men is much ruder than that of women. It is very desirable that when men will return from their outdoor work, women should give them solace and good comfort in their homes." This, after the meaning of community life had been expressed as **first**, "spiritual fellowship and **meekness** between men, in which people are understanding great gentleness," and second, "material profit."

Truly an odd business meeting in the year of grace, 1900. And held by a body of people who only a few years ago conducted a "nudity parade," and abandoned all they possessed in a fit of religious frenzy. Nothing shows more plainly the power Verigin has over them.

The working day of the Doukhobors is from five in the morning until eight in the evening, but this is divided into three shifts of five hours each. One set of men and horses go to work at five, stopping at ten for five hours rest, while another shift continues the work. At three in the afternoon the first shift resumes work and continues until eight in the evening. This makes one shift do ten hours work, while the other does five, but the heavy and light shares are taken alternately every other day.

Many Doukhobors are employed in building railroads, and the recent impetus in railroad construction throughout Canada has afforded favorable opportunities. Every summer they take large railroad contracts and the executive committee provides scrapers, wheel-barrows, shovels, and other equipment for the purpose. In working on railroads the men live in camps, and are accompanied by enough women to do the sewing and washing. The camps are pitched in a convenient spot and are well equipped with sleeping tents, store tents, kitchens, blacksmith shops and stables. All cooking is done by men in primitive brack ovens after the fire has been removed. Coke is largely used and is made by burning Balm of Gilead poles in holes dug in the ground. As a matter of fact, the Doukhobor's domestic methods are crude, but they serve the purpose as well as more modern applances. Their method of community life makes work on the railroads comparatively easy. This was especially true when they first arrived in Canada. They were without means, and it was necessary that the men should leave their land and earn enough money to purchase the necessities of life. It was difficult for one man to go any distance and leave an unprotected family in an unsettled country. In a large community, a division could be made whereby a thousand men or so could be away on railroad construction and as large a number stay at home to work the land, put in crops, and build houses. Those who were away earned money for communal supplies and eatables, and the work and profits were thus about equally divided.

The Doukhobors built their own mud or log houses, and the communal stables, of which there are one or more in each village for the horses, cattle, and hens. Early in their Canadian life, they were joined by the wives and children of two hundred men who had been exiled in Siberia. These were well taken care of by the community until the men were liberated, when they at once came to Canada. If individualism had been practiced, it is difficult to say what might have become of these fugitives. So far, this religious sect, has not made much advance in education. Verigin gives as a reason that "the first duty of the Doukhobors when they arived was not to teach their children to read, but to get food for them." Money has been offered them to assist in this work, and the Quakers of Pennsylvania, who have been attracted toward them by many similarities in their beliefs, have several times suggested sending teachers.

Such proffers have been refused on the ground that, "It is against our principles to accept charity, and we do not wish to accept a sum for the purpose of building schools without seeing our way clear to repay it."

Quaker nurses have been among these people for some time, and recently Verigin has announced that he thought they were in a financial condition where it would be best to start buildings which could be used either for school or church, and to engage teachers.

Growing out of the religious tenet that they must not eat flesh, is the desire to care well for animals. The horses used in connection with railroad construction are kept in the best of condition. Their coats are glossy, and one man is constantly employed to chop and prepare their food.

The life of the Doukhobors is of the simplest. When they work on the railroad they have no "boss" or section man, and they work so incessantly that they resemble a hive of bees. They show great capacity for road building, bridge making, and handling large cuts and grades so that their railroad work is accurate and lasting.

This, with the wonderful fertility of Canadian soil, has enabled them to pay off loans and to get a good start. Some of the sect are separated from the main colony and are living in Prince Albert district, but Verigin hopes to obtain land so that all the Doukhobors in Canada will be in one section.—Katherine Louise Smith in "The Craftsman" for April.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH

BY HENRY LAURENS CALL.

A REVIEW BY FRANK BOHN.

Rapidly changing social conditons make it essential for Socialist writers to constantly reproduce a large portion of the literature of the Socialist movement. Statistics, useful for propaganda when published, are "back numbers" in so short a time as five years. Bold conclusions, of which the validity is at first questioned, soon become ineffective for agitation, by reason of the continual publication of more striking and remarkable information. When the first uniformed lackey drove a cab down Broadway a generation since, he was hooted off the street by American citizens who stood aghast at such effrontery to their customs. To-day, the presence of probably 75,000 of such social hermaphrodites parading the liveries of their masters attracts no attention whatever.

"The Concentration of Wealth," by Henry Laurens Call, clothes in more or less enduring form the remarkable statistics of present day wealth concentration. All of us have had intimation of the facts as we read the newspapers during the past two years. Still, in public speaking and writng, the methods of science prevented us from saying more than is contained in the well-worn phrase—"one per cent. of the American people own as much as ninety-nine per cent., or, "The working class of the nation possess but four per cent. of its wealth."

Call states boldly, and proves to our satisfaction, that one per cent. of our population own ninety per cent. of the nation's wealth. The statement startles even the best informed. The first question is: where is that "bulwark of our institutions", the middle-class? Statistics, which might fittingly be chiseled on its tombstone, answer mournfully. The echoes of its dying groans may still serve to float presidential booms among the addled heads of both urban workers and the agricultural serfs of the country. But the one-time middle class, so far as the real possession of property and political and social ideals which spring therefrom, is concerned, is no more.

"In 1854 there were just twenty-five millionaires in New York City with fortunes ranging from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000 each. The combined fortunes of the twenty-five aggregated, in fact, but $43,000,000."

"A careful analysis of the census of 1900 shows that, as classified according to occupations, 250,251 persons possessed $67,000,000,000 out of a total of $95,000,000,000 as our then national wealth; 8,429,845 persons possessed $24,000,000,000; while the remainder of 'occupied' persons possessed but $4,000,000."

But this grouping, it is shown, is misleading. The number, 250,251, refers to individuals, not families. Increase it to 800,000 and it will include all in independent circumstances and to say that they own ninety per cent. of the national wealth is probably an underestimation.

In a half-dozen well written pages the author then describes "The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society." The wretched conditions obtaining among the producing class in shop and field is set forth. The sham of "gigantic deposits in savings banks" is exposed. Under the heading of "Reign of Corruption and Plunder", political corruption and oppression is explained by reference to economic causes. Political power is described as but the lever used by the industrial forces of society.

It is with some regret that, in an argument at once so clear and forcible we must note the insertion of statements demanding criticism. In his discussion of money and rent, Mr. Call is unfortunate. Not only is the importance of the so-called "money question" in general exaggerated, but its relation to the conditon and problems of the working class Mr. Call has apparently failed to grasp. While reading the descriptions of "merchant's counters—filled with goods," the farmer's granaries "full to bursting," the laborer standing "anxious to barter his services for these supplies", and all in tears for want of money, our minds hark back to '96 and our ears are filled with the pathetic appeals of "that matchless champion," although the author is miraculously saved from taking the next leap and repeating the fallacy that "an increase of the circulating medium helps the poor man". But the reader holds, his breath for fear it is coming. (Some of us have always been grateful that, during the George movement of the eighties, mother had us engaged in turning the wringer and beating carpets; and that, during the heyday of Populism, football and playing practical jokes absorbed our attention. When we found Marx and Engels, there were no bones to set nor kinks to straighten.)

It is when the subject of Loans, Interests and Rents is reached that it is impossible not to send a marked copy of "Capital" to the brilliant author of "The Concentration of Wealth."

The banks are described (p. 18) as, through high rates of interest, placing an intolerable burden upon us—"an enormous and perpetual tax upon the labor and living of the public." The speculator in real estate is conceived of as "having the whole population in a state of siege." "Nor , this tax he levies, a burden upon the immediate user alone, but upon the population of the whole country as well, in the added cost of all supplies and reduced price of all products manufactured or distributed (! ! !) in or through these great centers of industry and commerce."

Again and again does The People repeat the story:

(1) The working class does not pay the taxes.

(2) The working class does not care much about rents. To pay the high rents for workers in New York City, the capitalists are forced to pay, on the average, $52.00 per year in wages to each worker more than in other parts of the United States, and quite $100.00 more than in the State of Indiana.

(3) The workers don't care a rap how much the bankers squeeze the small or large investors who are driven to raise loans. If the worker is really exploited through usury then capital produces wealth and the capitalist should have it. "Rent, Interest, and Industrial Profit are only different names for different parts of the surplus value of the commodity, or the unpaid labor enclosed in it, and they are equally derived from this source and from this source alone." (Marx, "Value, Price and Profit," p. 52.)

It is only upon full mastery of this fundamental, that the attention of the student of social science is concentrated upon the labor movement, and the labor movement alone, as the means of the solution of the social problem.

While, as above stated, the true nature of political institutions and life is appreciated by Mr. Call, several phrases are let drop which suggest that his political thinking is not yet permeated by that philosophy of social growth which has now conquered the intellectual world.

The heading of the last chapter of the pamphlet "Nature and Justice of the Proposed Remedy," is indicative of this. "The term 'property,'" says Mr. Call, "does not, however, signify alone the mere fact of possession, but rightful possession as well." Both the history of law and the history of moral ideals show how kaleidoscopic are the concepts implied by the words "justice," "rightful," "inalienable rights," etc. Possession of the land and machines is entirely "rightful"—perfectly Godlike and "just," to the capitalists. It is not so to the disinherited slaves because such moral concepts do not comply with the empty condition of the slave stomach. When thunder and lightning constrain cats and dogs to attend prayers, then will appeals to "morality," "justice" and "right" be effective in impelling social revolution.

In criticism we must be obdurate. Just one more error in the pamphlet must be indicated. Under the heading "The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity," the author argues that the corporation as a means of capitalistic exploitation should never have existed. This is distinctly utopian. Fact is that almost every attempt to replace the corporation by the organization of co-operative societies ended in failure—and there have been thousands of such attempts. The workers needed the century long training of co-operation in production before they were prepared, as they are to-day, to organize industrially and politically for co-operation in ownership and industrial government. To say that this evolution of partnership to corporation—of corporation to trust—of trust to "integralization" should not have been, is a negation of scientific method in social analysis. Wage slavery has been necessary.

In tracing the history of industrial corporations in the United States, the anterior and more important legal history of the corporation in England has been lost sight of—this with the exception of the following statement: "Less than half a century ago, the right of the British people to combine for trading in any manner, except as partners, was denied"; etc. In substantiation of this we are referred to "Trusts," by S. C. T. Dodd. We would refer Mr. Call to the charter of the British East India Co. (1600) which gave two hundred and fifteen stockholders an absolute monopoly of English trade to the East. Under this charter, during 257 years, the East India Company declared and prosecuted war, made treaties of peace, annexed territory, monopolized trade, and murdered thousands of people. The charter gave the stockholders power similar to those above enumerated. The "sturdy Anglo Saxon sense of our ancestors" (p. 25), and the "band of liberty loving Yeoman, who left their homes in the Old World in seach of religious liberty" (p. 46), as well as the faith expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution (p. 37), are fictions of the author's imagination, which present day knowledge of history dispel.

The conclusions to which the pamphlet leads lack neither logic nor revolutionary incisiveness. Mr. Call has gotten away beyond the "government ownership" doctrine and declares that "The Corporation, then, in all its ramifications, industrial, financial, and public service, should be taken from under the control of private interests, and made co-operative in the workers, by them to be administered for the common good." This is the position of the revolutionary industrial unionist as distinct from the advocate of the political "post-office Socialism."

Equally clear is the exposure of that most ridiculous fallacy concerning "buying out the capitalists." Confiscation, pure and simple and at a blow, is shown to be the logical and necessary method of establishing the rule of the working class. "The return of the goods of which they have been despoiled, is quite as important,—as the prevention of further spoliation."

The pamphlet will be valuable as propaganda. The least informed person cannot read it without heartily agreeing with one of its most striking sentences—"The fact is, that he who is not at heart a Socialist, in this age, is but a political Rip Van Winkle, asleep to the world's progress, clad in the tattered remnants of an old political philosophy, and peering forth in stupid amazement upon a changing order, he either cannot or will not comprehend."

SPRING STIRRING 'EM UP

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKE A BIG JUMP UPWARD—CALIFORNIA IN THE LEAD OF THE STATES.

Guess the stirring of spring has got into the party members, as the subscription business was much better for the week ending April 13th, 198 subs. to the Weekly People, and 35 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 233, being received.

For the Weekly People, California led off with 29, Ohio followed with 25, and the rest came from the states in the order named: Conn., 19; N. Y., 18; Ills., 14; Penna., 12; Ore., 10; Mass., 8; Wash., 8; Wis., 8; Mich., 7; Okla., 7; Colo., 5; Canada, 5; Minn., 4; Kentucky, 4; N. J., 3; Arizona, 2; and one sub each from Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, La., Nev., Neb., R. I., Va., and foreign.

Those sending five or more were: Los Angeles, Cal., 10; San Jose, Cal., 7; Bridgeport, Conn., 15; Hartford, Conn., 6; Cincinnati, O., 9; Cleveland, O., 6; Mineral City, O., 5; Oklahoma City, Okla., 8; Allegheny, Pa., 7; Boston, Mass., 5; London, Ont., 5; Chicago, 6.

Prepaid cards sold: Seattle, Wash., $20.00; Hartford, Conn., $5.00; Winona, Minn., $5.00; Bridgeport, Conn., $1.25.

Section Bridgeport, Conn., has worked out a systematic plan for agitation the results of which are set forth in a letter from comrade Carlson to the following effect: The comrades work in teams, the teams being made up of comrades living near each other, it is preferable that one of the team speak some other language besides English as he can agitate among non-English speaking people. Last Sunday two teams started work at 9:30 a. m. and kept it up until 12:30 with the result that they got five yearly, and four half yearly subs. to the Weekly People, one sub for the Hungarian organ; and sold one Pilgrim's Shell, and eight five cent pamphlets. That was certainly a good morning's work. At every house they left some leaflets neatly folded. Carlson says don't forget to canvas for the Sub boks and Woman Under Socialism. He helds that the plan is a workable one and that its future success depends upon the energy of the party members. If your section has no plan of agitation, why not try this one?

Section Louisville, Ky., keeps plugging away, they have sent 23 subs. in the last two months. Section Cleveland appears with great regularity on our list, and Cincinnati keeps demonstrating the advantage of organized work.

Do not stand idly by. Bring the message to your fellow wage slaves, and right in your own locality is your best field. Many of those to whom we talk to-day will be our sturdy co-workers to-morrow.

The important Labor News orders were: Spokane, Wash., $21.74; Los Angeles, Cal., $12.38; San Francisco, Cal., $4.00; Salt Lake City, Utah, $10.97; Wheeling, W. Va., $5.90; Jerome, Ariz., $4.05; Allegheny County, Pa., $4.75; New Castle, Pa., $3.90; Syracuse, N. Y., $2.47; Hartford Conn., $2.00; Lawrence, Mass., $1.00.

Comrade De Leon's big meetings on the Pacific Coast are not to be wondered at. The comrades there have sowed the field well with Labor News literature for a long time. Scatter the seed of the class conscious movement among the workers everywhere. They are not stony ground, neither can the tares of reaction choke the growth of the revolutionary idea.

The new edition of the Preamble Address is ready. We now have the new edition of "Woman" from the binders and will fill all advance orders at once. We expect the comrades to make a concerted effort to push this book.

WOMAN'S FIELD

SOMETHING DOING IN BUFFALO I. W. W. THAT SHOULD INTEREST PROLETARIAN WIVES.

Wage-workers of Buffalo have had a long sleep, notwithstanding the fact that there are many slave pens, and that it is a city looked upon as a paradise for manufacturers, owing to the possibility of securing cheap labor. The working men and women have been so busy selling their hides, they have not had enough vigor left to properly size up the situation and come to an understanding that there is a way to lift themselves out of same, if not at all, of the bondage that has been indefinitely worse than any chattel slavery ever was.

But now things are taking a turn. There has come an awakening and something is doing to prove that there is enough manhood and womanhood left for breaking away and establishing a new era for wage-slaves of the Bison City.

For the past three weeks an unwonted activity has been going on in I. W. W. circles, and a few determined spirits swore that there should be new life breathed into the organization which could and would mean better conditions for all wage-workers here. A call was made on the workers of the George N. Pierce Automobile Plant, to come out and hear about Industrial Unionism. This is the plant which has the George N. Pierce Benevolent Employes' Association, a form of insurance which employes are expected to pay for and which is mostly "Benevolent" to the capitalistic class—as usual.

The call for a Mass Meeting was responded to by a goodly number from the above named plant, and the several plain and unadorned explanations of what Industrial Unionism means to the wage-workers, and what Craft Unionism DOES NOT mean, were listened to with great interest. Everything was carried out in the most simple and fraternal manner, without effort at oratarical display, or soaring away on the wings of fancy or rhetoric. After the several speakers had made plain the facts that workers could own the tools of production; could become independent beings, instead of commodities to be sold in the cheapest market; and all the other good and true things Industrial Unionism teaches, preaches, and best of all, can prove; then applications were passed out to be filled in by all who wished to join the I. W. W. There were many applications for membership, with a liberal promise for more at the next meeting, which is to be held for the same industry Tuesday. Among those who came into the fold, were four S. P. men, who were very strong converts to the principles of the I. W. W.

At the last regular meeting of the Local here, eight new members were brought in by one hard working and faithful I. W. W. man. All of this points to the fact that Buffalo is about to cast off the nightmare of bondage, and awake to the real sense that the working man, so largely in the majority, can and must fight his own battles and that he can surely win out if he will stand upon the foundation of Industrial Unionism and not let the fakirs and pie-eaters exploit him and create him an unwilling philanthropist to feed the rich, while he, himself, is half starved.

To the women of the country, a word is said. Do not believe if your husbands, fathers and men folk in general, or you, yourselves, have a "good paying job" to-day, you are safe from the economic dangers that all must suffer under. The "good paying job" may be here to-day, but to-morrow it may be a thing of the past, if the employer sees fit to put in a cheaper hand to do the work he is not paying what he considers "too much" for. As long as the capitalist class is in power, there is no safety for any wage-worker in this world. All are standing over the crater of a volcano which may drown them in the lava of the Master-class's greed. And so, women, as well as men, be up and doing. Let all stand shoulder to shoulder, and remember that when the right principles are behind a movement, it CANNOT FAIL.

From this time forth, Buffalo is not going to be the place that manufacturers will seek as the Mecca of their hopes to skin, bleed, insult and starve wage-workers. The hands of good and true men and women have been joined in a circle, which will never open except to be enlarged, and enlarged, until it has been completed from Maine to the farthermost ends of the earth.

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES," and at last, it is bound to have its own. ORGANIZE, UNITE and FIGHT!

Rhoda M. Brooks.

WAY FARING NOTES.

That capitalist laws deal ever with effects and never with causes is axiomatic among Socialists, but their makeshift nature is not always immediately apparent nor is their issue always ludicrous as well as futile. The effectiveness of the Constabulary Law, however, as applied by the average Police Court Justice of Manhattan is calculated to impress one rather with its absurdity than its futility.

The oft-repeated arresting and fining of the unfortunate women of the Tenderloin having proved of no avail in mitigatng the Social Evil we are asked to accept the expedient of the "Parole System". Under the operation of this law a candidate for regeneration who appears too often in the same Court of Justice is "Paroled" during "Good behavior" for a period of three to six months. Should she even be seen in the etreet during the period of parole her arrest and confinement would follow. As a matter of necessity, therefore, "Good behavior" has been interpreted by the demi-monde to mean an immediate change of residence or district of operation, and as a result the ranks of Brooklyn's Tenderloin is daily augmented by recruits from Manhattan.

"On a vacation" is the vernacular of the courtezan used to describe the operation of the Constabulary Law, as she understands it. This does not imply that even temporary reform has been effected but is intended to suggest only an enforced residence in surroundings less strenuous. If capitalist ingenuity can devise, or crass ignorance apply a more absurd "regulation of the social evil" it's up to the Reformers. We confess our inability to offer a single useful suggestion on the subject.

CODDINGTON.

TO THE RESCUE

THIS APPEAL IS ADDRESSED TO ALL INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS AND FRIENDS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Two members of the Local Union, No. 77, of Goldfield, Nevada, have been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of murder and conspiracy, through the perjured testimony of A. F. of L. carpenters and members of the Citizens' Alliance. A determined and dastardly effort will be made to railroad these men—W. R. Preston and Joseph Smith—to the penitentiary. Our fellow workers have incurred the enmity of the business element by their activity as union men. The circumstances connected with their arrest are that Preston was picketing an unfair restaurant and the owner came out with a gun and threatened to kill Preston. Fearing that the threat would be carried out, and in self defense, Preston shot first. (See account in last week's "Bulletin," by Vincent St. John). Smith is charged with being accessory to the crime.

The lives and liberty of Preston and Smith are now at stake and Industrial Unionists everywhere must come to the rescue. Our Goldfield fellow-workers have always stood nobly by the organization and responded generously to its every call. We must now all stand by them. The call for financial help is made necessary because the miners are locked out. Quick action is necessary.

Funds should be sent direct to W. Copeland, Drawer O, Goldfield, Nevada, who will serve as treasurer of the fund and receipt for contributions.

Wm. E. Trautmann,
M. P. Haggerty,
Geneneral Secretaries I. W. W.
Chicago, April 9, 1907.

"The Concentration of Wealth"

By HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York, December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings:

1. A Half Century of Wealth Concentration.
2. The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society.
3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.
5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.
6. The Corporation Should Be Social, Co-operative.
7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial, financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic falsities, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

PRICE: Paper, Ten Cents, to Sections in lots of ten or more copies at Eight Cents, Cloth, Fifty Cents, postpaid. For sale by

New York Labor News Co.,
2-6 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section head quarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8, Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

You can, if you live outside of New York City, get the DAILY PEOPLE for three months for One Dollar, or about a cent a day.
No militant Socialist should be without the DAILY PEOPLE on the score of expense.

Send your subscription to-day.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,
P. O. Box 1576, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

FLASH-LIGHTS
of the
AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON

Ready for Delivery.

This Work is the Best Review Extant of the International Socialist Movement.

No Student of Events Should be Without This Volume. It Will Aid Him in Understanding What Otherwise Might Seem Confusing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preliminary Report, Jean Jaures, August Bebel, Jules Guesde, Victor Adler, George Plechanoff, Emile Vandervelde, Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria, The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution, The General Strike, Congress Miscellanies, The International Bureau, The Situation in Belgium, The British S. L. P., besides valuable addenda.

Price 25 cents per copy.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade Street,
New York.

ALTGELD'S PARDON
—of—
NEEBE, FIELDEN AND SCHWAB

Vindication of the Chicago Martyrs of 1887

PARSONS, SPIES, FISHER, ENGEL AND LINGG

A historic document of prime importance at the present time in view of the capitalist conspiracy against the officers of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Price Ten Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS
2 to 6 New Reade Street New York

SCIENCE
AND
THE WORKINGMEN
—by—
Ferdinand Lassalle.

Probably one of the greatest speeches in behalf of the Working Class.

We have 60 copies of this pamphlet, which has heretofore sold for 25 cents—while they last we offer them at 15 cents each.. No discount to sections.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Money represents labor; but whose labor? In modern society it is but rarely that money represents the labor of those who possess it. It usually represents the labor of others.
—COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

CARNEGIEAN POETRY VS. FACT.

The gossamer veil of poetry often hides many an ugly fact. Class interests tend to mask the real with the ideal; making it most deceptive and illusive. The English lords rallied their retainers, by poetical appeals of devotion to crown and church, when it was their ground rents over which they actually enthused. The ideal of the American slave-oligarchy was the preservation of the American constitution; the real was a society of "mudsills"—of negro chattels—to be exploited for the benefit of an arrogant and incompetent agricultural aristocracy. And so other historic instances may be cited demonstrating the misleading uses to which the Muses are put in the world of reality. But we are not so much concerned with the past as with the present.

This brings us up to Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie uttered a very poetic sentiment when he said he "didn't even have to rub an Aladdin's lamp" to give $23,000,000 to the Pittsburg institute bearing his name. He merely gave "a slip of paper"—a check—for the amount. Such has been the development of money under capitalism that a Carnegie needs only to sign "a slip of paper" and parasitic generosity finds expression so easily that the poesy of the Arabian nights is surpassed. Wonderful; but is it wholly true? The answer is one that brushes aside the poetry of the magic paper slip and discloses the hideous reality—a veritable reign of class exploitation, robbery, fraud, corruption and crime, in the savage turmoil and bloody conflict of which hundreds of workers have been slaughtered, and the wealth which gives the "little slip of paper" its value has been acquired.

Real poetic sentiment will be missing in the Carnegiean adaptation of Arabian Night's poesy, to those who have read of the theft of John Brislin's rolling mill invention by the Carnegie Co.; or have poured over Hamlin Garland's realistic descriptions of the Inferno at Homestead; or are familiar with Chas. Spahr's chapters on the suppression of trades-unionism in the Carnegie mills; or recall the blow-hole armor scandals in which the Carnegie company was the principal; or have thumbed James H. Bridge's "History of the Carnegie Steel Company," especially those chapters on "the bloody battle of Homestead"; or have listened to the tales of incineration and injury from the lips of the wage slaves employed by "The Steel King." "The Carnegie Company," says a recent eulogist, "was a Napoleonic republic"; and then the paid pleader adds: "Each man held his place just as long as he could do the work better than any one else, and no longer. * * * He pitted them one against the other and incessantly goaded them on." The result is an appalling list of killed and injured, not to mention the nervous and moral wrecks of which Pittsburg can boast so many.

Contrast Carnegiean poetry with Carnegiean fact! Philanthropic magic then gives way to capitalist foulness. The gossamer veil of poetry once more hides the ugly facts of exploitation, competition, theft, brutality, fraud, corruption, immorality and murder—of class interests.

ROGERS HAS THE FLOOR.

This is the day of the big man. Mr. H. H. Rogers, actual head of the Standard Oil Co., has the floor. He is seeing and saying things about the country, through the "Manufacturers' Record." First he says:

"I believe in providential happenings in all the affairs of men."

This truly pious declaration will impress the oil trust's competitors. They will rejoice to know that the rebate is "a providential happening." The blowing up of a refinery will appeal to them differently when they awaken to a realization of its deep religious significance. And the Lloyds, Tarbells, and Lawsons, who have exposed the crime and corruption of the Standard Oil, will appreciate once more the profound truth that the ways of Providence passeth the understanding of man.

What is more to the point, however, is the havoc the Rogers theory will play with capitalist economics. The capitalists are self-made men. Character, foresight, planfulness, mastery of detail, and their determination to trust nothing to luck, fate, destiny, nature or God, are said to be the cause of their success.

Now the self-made theory is solar-plexused; and Providence is it. Suppose the population of the country get the idea that Providence intended all of its wealth for all of them, instead of a few capitalists; what then, as far as the capitalists are concerned? We think we can hear the immortal Harriman repeating his famous "Wow, wow."

But, Mr. Rogers has the floor. He goes on to say that Providence is on the side of this country and prosperity will go right on, if agitation will cease. Thus, agitation is likely to usurp the omnipotent powers of Providence; and by agitation Mr. Rogers means Roosevelt. Now, Roosevelt's ego-mania is already collosal; to confer upon him powers transending those of Providence, is apt to make it impossible of measurement or restraint. Mr. Rogers is helping to increase the disease he is so anxious to stamp out.

Mr. Rogers should be encouraged to take the floor. His position makes encouragement necessary to him. When he succeeds in getting the floor, the resultant flow of religious, economic and political wisdom, proves it to be one of those rare instances in which success is worth while. What he doesn't reflect in the way of capitalist morality and logic is not within the upper realms of capitalism.

RESTRICTING NATURE TO PROFIT

The American Society of Equity is a wheat growers' organization, embracing the whole wheat growing country. Despite its high-sounding name it is a plain attempt to secure dollar wheat for the farmer by means of a corner. Millions may starve for the lack of surplus wheat, others in the cities may pay exorbitant prices for the foodstuffs of which wheat is the main ingredient; but the "equitists" aim to put $150,000,000 into the wheat growers' pocketbooks in the event of success. They point to the profits realized by cotton and tobacco growers through "controlled marketing" and predict that cattle and other growers will follow suit.

Who, among the supporters of the present system, will have the hardihood to condemn the wheat growers? Rockefeller corners oil; Carnegie, steel; Harriman, railroads; Baer, coal; Frick, coke; and so all around the vicious circle of capitalism. The object of capitalist production is profit. To insure profit, combination and regulation take the places of competition and planlessness. The production of nature and labor is dwarfed to promote private and class interests. Society cries for bread, and is given a stone, as long as there is no profit in providing the commodity desired. It is "held up" so that the few owners of the natural and social resources (land and capital), may grow rich and arrogant at the expense of the propertiless many.

In the face of the capitalist law restricting nature and labor to profit, much is said about there being "more mouths than food," etc. Obviously, this is a fallacy. The drawback consists not in limited productivity but in the existence of a system which makes such productivity a necessity. Where profit is the aim of production, both natural and social forces will be subordinated to it, regardless of social needs. Only where the needs of society—of the hungry, naked, homeless and uncultured multitudes—are considered, can production be unrestrained. Socialism—with its social ownership of land and capital, and consequent abolition of the profit system—alone will make social needs the paramount gauge of agricultural and industrial activity, and free production from its unsocial fetters. Capitalism, in promoting co-operation as opposed to competition—in combining and integralizing industry and labor, is evolving the mechanism which will make this great end possible. Socialism is both evolutionary and revolutionary.

The carping critic can get busy now and take a fall out of Common Sense for advertising the Daniel De Leon meeting in this city. Some peanut shell should be found in which to encase the souls of a score or more of Socialist guardians to keep them from rattling in any larger vessel.—Los Angeles, Cal., "Common Sense."

LYING, AS USUAL

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article headed, "Lying, As Usual." This article consists of parellel columns exposing the latest falsehood of "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung," Socialist Party organ, uttered against the Socialist unionism of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party, in favor of what "The Wall Street Journal" has termed "the greatest bulwark in this country against Socialism," i. e., the American Federation of Labor. In column one appears what "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung" alleges is a quotation from an interview on the I. W. W. that Ida Crouch Hazlett had with Wm. D. Haywood, at Boise, Idaho, for "The Montana News," with its comments on the same. "Der Volkszeitung" carefully refrains from giving the date of issue of "The Montana News" containing the interview in which this alleged quotation presumably appears. In column two, Ida Crouch Hazlett's own words, as given over her signature in "The Montana News" of April 4, will be found. No other Hazlett-Haywood interview is published in "The Montana News" for the preceeding six weeks.

A study of the alleged quotation and the actual interview will disclose "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung" at its old trick of deliberately deceiving its readers in the interests of the capitalist unionism of the American Federation of Labor, on whose label advs. and contributions its existence depends. Nowhere, in Ida Crouch Hazlett's own account of the interview, do the words attributed to both her and Haywood appear. Consequently there is not a vestige of truth, on which "Der Volkszeitung" could base its laughable and vicious conclusions, so greatly at variance, on the face of it, even with their own premises, admitting the latter, for the sake of argument, to be true. Only a desperate cheat would be so reckless as to characterize the ambiguous language credited to Haywood in the spurious quotation, as an "open and unmistakable declaration" of hostility to "the so-called revolutionary element of the I. W. W."; and then proceed to build thereon the diatribe spewed out by "Der Volkszeitung." Such a course is illogical, absurd; and a palpable fraud. It presupposes a charlatan devoid of sufficient ingenuity to cover his traces; and a lot of brainless dupes, incapable of either reason or honesty. It is an insult to "Der Volkszeitung's" intelligent readers; and should be repudiated by them.

The words attributed to both Ida Crouch Hazlett and Haywood are not only absent from her account of the interview, but those that do appear tell an entirely different story from that which "Der Volkszeitung" fain would convey. The real story is one which shatters the hopes of "Der Volkszeitung;" as that story represents Haywood in opposition to all that it represents. Haywood, according to it, shows acute interest in the strikes at Portland and Goldfield, both of which are being conducted by the I. W. W., as represented by the socalled Trautmann-De Leon faction; and are opposed by "Der Volkszeitung's" pet, the American Federation of Labor, which is acting in combination with the Citizens' Alliance, in the interests of the capitalist class. This interest certainly does not reflect "an open and unmistakable declaration" of hostility "to the so-called revolutionary element in the I. W. W." On the contrary, Haywood's references to "the wonderful advances along industrial lines in cities like Portland," is strongly indicative of delight and joy at I. W. W. success; while his commentary on Goldfield, is not very complimentary to the forces of which "Der Volkszeitung" and its A. F. of L. form a disreputable part.

Then, too, Haywood is shown as being "particularly pleased that the Montana News was making such a strenuous stand for constructive organization in the Socialist movement."

"'It is what we have got to have,' he said."

With such a view, "Der Volkszeitung" is decidedly at loggerheads. It holds the Socialist movement to be constructively perfect, especially with regard to the burning question of industrial unionism.

Consider next, Haywood's lively interest in "The Montana News," because of its avowed and unique party-ownership. Next to industrial unionism there is no principle that "Der Volkszeitung" detests as much as party-ownership of the Socialist press. Such ownership would prevent "Der Volkszeitung" from dominating the Socialist Party in the interests of the capitalist unionism which it so faithfully and profitably serves, to the detriment of the working class on both the political and economic fields. Party-ownership would enable the Socialist Party to dominate its press instead of being dominated by and sacrificed to it. Haywood's words then, that, because of party ownership, he was more than interested in the Montana News, is a solar plexus blow for "Der Volkszeitung." The latter demands opposition to such ownership and heaps anathema on all who do not manifest the same.

Finally, take Haywood's observations on the political and economic policy of "The Montana News"—observations that plainly reveal Haywood at war with the ossified craft-divided, none-but-capitalist-politics of American Federation of Labor unionism, which "Der Volkszeitung" aids in return for pecuniary favors received. To claim that "Labor in its economic interests is in a formative state in America at present," is to war with the leading doctrines of "Der Volkszeitung" which insists that Labor is organized on well defined historical lines; and any attempt to form or reform it, as must necessarily happen in a formative state, is "union-wrecking" and "scabbing!"

Haywood is too broad a statesman to meet with encouraging sympathies from "Der Volkszeitung's" private Civic Federationized and Citizens' Allianceized A. F. of L. interests. This will account for its dishonesty in attributing to Haywood utterances that are mere fabrications; and in endeavoring to utilize the same to attack the men and the movement in which he is manifestly interested. It is an ignoble attempt to turn defeat into victory; another one of the many efforts to put a spoke in the wheel of true Socialist progress, so characteristic of the A. F. of L.-ized, "New Yorker Volkszeitung."

AN INVITATION—WHAT CAME OF IT.

Two weeks ago the acting editor of the Daily and Weekly People issued an invitation to comrades and friends to contribute articles of various kinds. The invitation has been widely read. One response came from Michigan. It is as follows:—

Detroit, April 2, 1907.

Acting Editor:

Your editorial, "An Invitation" in The People of April 1, noticed. Say, we get that issue on April 2, in this part of the country, hence, too late to consider it as a first of April joke. Therefore, remember next year that you have to issue that "invitation" a whole week in advance, at least to reach the various readers on the first of April, or "quit your kiddin'."

For constructive articles facts must be presented. You don't care to publish them, hence you don't want real constructive Socialist articles written at all. All fool's day is past now, you know. M. Meyer.

The acting editor owes the writer a debt of gratitude for making it clear that all fool's day is confined to the first of the month in Detroit. The date of the above letter and its conclusions would otherwise incline him to believe it is perennial there. Any man familiar with the pages of constructive Socialist discussion published in The People, who alleges that articles of that character are not wanted, is simply hanging such signs as "Kick Me" on his back; and otherwise indulging in foolish witticisms at his own expense. Of course, under such circumstances, the acting editor has no intention of doing what is implied in the injunction "to stop kiddin'." He is perverse enough to go right ahead, despite the antics of people who believe they know when all fool's day leaves off and other days begin. And he has every reason for indulging his perversity. Other letters, asking advice and promising contributions, have been received and answered. Personal offers have been extended and accepted. In addition some three hundred copies of the Weekly People have been sent to comrades and friends throughout the United States and Canada. The acting editor, in going over the names and addresses at hand, was agreeably suprised to note that, since issuing a similar invitation some half-dozen years ago, there has been a great addition to the number of intelligent proletarians who contribute to the Socialist Labor Party press. Old friends have remained; new ones have been added. The task in hand is to get them to contribute more regularly and oftener. The result, while requiring but little effort, will, in the aggregate, amount to considerable. All who have received marked copies, should not fail to respond. Address, at once,

The Acting Editor,
Daily and Weekly People,
2-6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is proceeding against a band of train wreckers on the theory that they are actuated by motives of robbery. This theory may be and most likely is correct; but what a reflection it is upon our present system that such an institution as train-wrecking can be developed in the twentieth century? Brigandage in past ages, has sprung from Social wrongs; it would be interesting to learn what social defect is responsible for its successor, on whom the Pennsylvania is now waging war. Who can tell?

REFORM'S LATEST FAILURE.

The Newsboys' law is the latest admitted failure of reform. The law cannot be enforced. Now efforts are being made to make it enforceable. The police having failed, truant officers, teachers and principals are also to be given police powers, and penalties are to be increased. How this increase in the complex machinery of administration will give the law greater effect is not apparent. Police powers and penalties have been increased in the matter of child labor; yet child labor grows.

The trouble with the Newsboys' law is that it leaves the real evils untouched. It is admitted by the New York Child Labor Committee, that often the newsboy's earnings are an essential help to his family. It was found that, in an investigation of 450 families, 116, or 25 per cent., were in actual need. This 25 per cent. is held to be small; but small as it is alleged to be, the law makes no provision for the extinction of this need for the newsboy's earnings; and, to that extent, the law contributes to its own undoing. Policemen, teachers and principals are but human, when necessity is concerned; they are likely to wink at or evade a law that takes the bread out of a family's mouth; and to put all newsboys in the same category.

Other circumstances tend to perpetuate this state of affairs. There is, for instance, a perpetual shortage of school sittings in the large cities. Thousands of children are unable to attend classes for lack of accommodations. Where this condition of affairs prevails, the need for pulling newsboys off of the street and into schools, is not likely to appeal to teachers as being especially urgent. If a lack of pupils, instead of schools, prevailed, a more effective stimulus would exist, in favor of the law's enforcement.

Another important, perhaps the most important factor, operating to the detriment of the Newsboys' law, is the newsboy's economic relation to the newspaper. The newspapers clamor for strict enforcement of the anti-trust laws; while they deliver academic discourses on the non-enforcement of the Newsboys' law. The reason is apparent. The newsboy is necessary to the success of the newspaper. Newspapers must be sold at such a small profit, and under such circumstances, as to make the newsboy most desirable. In Brooklyn, during a boycott on its leading newspaper, an attempt was made to introduce young men and women as vendors. The prominent streets were cluttered with them, at first; but with the return to the normal condition of affairs, they disappeared—faded away like snow before the sun. They were economically unfit; and could not compete successfully with the dare-devil youngsters, who had no skirts to keep in tow while jumping on a car; and who felt that an ear-splitting disregard for conventionality was just so much extra fun injected into the game. The dependence of the newspaper on the newsboy is illustrated in this typical instance.

When parents are assured a family living, schools are so numerous as to be in need of pupils, and production for profit is abolished, laws for the protection of the newsboy will not be needed, for then the newsboy will have disappeared. Such conditions will only be possible under Socialism. Socialism is the only complete hope for the solution of child labor.

UTOPIAN INTERNATIONALISM.

Wm, Stead spoke in favor of "The United States of The World" at Plymouth Church Sunday, April 7. He urged the establishment of peace through international conferences as a means to the attainment of this sublime end. How near realization peace is, despite the internationalizing tendencies of steam and electricity, was shown in his references to the status of disarmament, at the coming Hague conference.

"There is no use," said he, "to talk disarmament at the coming conference. The men who are to participate in it are committed up to the hilt. We can only try to get a reduction or a moderation of armaments. No big Power will propose reduction. We have been notified of that. What we shall ask for is that the Powers do not increase armaments. Owing to Germany we couldn't get even that. In this last year there was $600,000,000 more paid out by the taxpayers for such purposes than in 1899. If we go on playing this game of beggar my neighbor, there will be a good many more hundred millions of dollars going every year of the taxpayers' money."

According to these facts and figures, disarmament is unlikely in the near future, and the prospects of peace are accordingly remote. The latter could not fail to be otherwise. Peace is dependent on economic factors; platform talks contribute only slightly to its attainment. The necessity of dominating Oriental markets is an economic factor making for international war. It is no accident that the Czar of Russia was compelled to repudiate the principle underlying the first Hague conference, which he called, by going to war with Japan. Nor is it purely coincidental that Germany, whose capitalist class is very aggressive in the exploitation of Turkey and China, should act in a manner directly opposed to the spirit which the peace advocates would like to see dominant in the coming conference. Further, considering the strained relations existing between the capitalist classes of this country and Japan, and the unpreparedness of the former, as contrasted with the formidable aggressiveness of the latter, the spectacle of strenuous Roosevelt in the role of an olive-branch bearer, is not at all an inexplicable one.

Peace is dependent on labor, for labor is the greatest economic factor. Increasing numbers of workmen realize that the necessity for controlling foreign markets arises from the wages system. The wages system robs labor of the greatest part of its products and thus makes international commerce and war unavoidable. The working class, so realizing, aims to abolish war by abolishing the wages system. It refuses to prepetuate the wages system by refusing to fight the wars of the wealth takers—the capitalist class. The workingmen and women are turning to anti-militarism and anti-patriotism—in fact, against all the isms, which perpetuate the wages system. In France, their influence is pronounced; even Japan feels it. They are organizing industrially, politically and internationally; and are aided by capitalist evolution in so doing. The execution of Labor's decision to abolish the cause of war, and to refuse to prosecute the latter, will make "The United States of the World" a reality. All else is utopian, in the worst sense.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

VI.

"EDUCATION! AGITATION!!"

There is a limit to all things physical. Only in metaphysics is there nothing finite. In education and agitation there are border lines over which reason and sanity do not cross. An excess of anything is worse than too little. To thrash out theoretical topics to an unrecognizable frazzle, under the plea of education, may be delightful mental gmynastics to those of an abstract and recondite turn of mind; but extremely painful to those who question the practical benefits of the performance. Logic chopping and sophistry whittling may develop abnormal lobes within the craniums of a few, but they impress the many as excesses to be avoided. They are provocative of more unreason than reason; of more ignorance than education; for they draw men into the snares of abstraction, wreck organization, and paralyze what was once fruitful, beneficial energy. A plague on both their houses!

Pretensions to infallibility are the hall-marks of charlatanism. The nearer infallible a man is the more marked is his modesty. To know is laudable. Knowledge, true knowledge, brings home to us the littleness of what is known, compared to that which is unknown. The limitations of the human mind make it impossible to know all there is to know in any one field. Let us approach our problems in the spirit of Lincoln, with a sober recognition of their profundity and a determination to right them, with justice to all and malice to none. Let us be magnanimous; for then we cannot fail to be right.

The aim is the thing! Men in substantial accord as to Socialist principle and tactics should face one another with fraternal respect and consideration; not with a hypertechnical sandbag in one hand, and a distorted hypothetical club in the other. To be so armed may be clever, but it is not Socialism. It may denote a keen intellect, while betraying a woeful lack of consciousness as to final tendencies and aims. Many minds make a movement; just as a movement makes many minds. To attempt to make many minds the same, except in matters of substantial accord, is to attempt to prevent a movement from organizing and fulfilling its functions. When men, ostensibly agitating for Socialism, put forth personal vagaries as profound principles, they should be suppressed, for they are making enemies to the cause, under false pretenses. Personal interpretation of Socialist principles will vary according to the character of the interpreter; and as long as it is not positively detrimental, must be accepted for what it is worth. To deny the right of such interpretation to all Socialists, is to limit that function to men and women of exceptional ability, who, alas, are all too few. Happily, however, Socialism is rightly opposed to the creation of a college of augurs.

A workable, effective effort for the overthrow of capitalism, on the part of the working class,—such should be the

(Continued on page 6.)

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You Socialists are all hypocrites. You talk peace, and you advocate force!

UNCLE SAM—Advocate force?

B. J.—Yes; you say that if the capitalists dispute the Socialist vote which establishes the Co-operative Commonwealth and raise an army to defend their property, you will meet that army with force.

U. S.—Why, certainly, we will.

B. J.—And that's wrong, I say.

U. S.—Hold your horses a bit. Did Lincoln want war or peace?

B. J.—He wanted peace.

U. S.—Was it then hypocritical on Lincoln's part to use arms to free the chattel slave?

B. J.—No, of course not. He had to do so to save the Union.

U. S.—Was it wrong, then?

B. J.—No, not even wrong; it was inevitable, and perfectly justified.

U. S.—In light of the fact that more than four million families, or nearly one third of the nation, must get along on incomes less than $400, can you deny that the working class of America to-day is in a condition materially as bad if not worse than that of the chattel slave?

B. J.—N-no.

U. S.—In view of the increased cost of living and the intensification of labor now going on, can you deny that their condition is steadily growing worse?

B. J.—No, I cannot.

U. S.—In the light of both these facts together——

B. J.—Something must be done about it, and done quick.

U. S.—By curbing the capitalists by law?

B. J.—Well,——

U. S.—No, Jonathan, curbing by law will not stead. Just as the slaveholder was fettered by his material interests and could not free or even ameliorate the condition of his slaves, the capitalist can not give up his mines and factories, or improve the lot of his workmen. As long as wage slavery stands, the fate of the wage slave must grow ever worse. Just as the plantation lord was forced to maltreat the chattel slave who was his through feudal right, in order to keep his own head above water, so the factory lord is compelled for the same reason to maltreat the wage slave, who becomes a slave by reason of the master's ownership of property which the slave needs in order to live. All that could ever be said about slavery being un-Christian and a sin in the eyes of God can be applied with tripled and quadrupled force to the present industrial system. It also will have to go. "Getting together" and compromising will prove just as devoid of help for the wage slave as they did for the chattel slave. The working class of the land is fast waking up to this fact, and by organizing in the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party, is drilling itself to take possession of the means of production and istribution, and run them for the benefit of the whole people, and not of the parasites. And if the parasites dare to oppose armed force to the will of the people, (which, as they are a coward class, they probably won't do), force on the part of the people will then become every whit as justifiable—if not more so—as it did for the Abolitionists.

B. J.—So it will; and may I be there to help!

Opportunistic Socialism received another set-back in Chicago on April 2. It was caught between two movements to which it had catered, with the result that it suffered from both. One was the movement in favor of municipal ownership. This was taken up by the Democrats so much more affectively, that the work of the opportunists was so much wind wherewith to fill out their sails. The other movement was the pure and simple trade union movement. The Sheas, who led the movement, converted Dunne's conduct during the teamster's strike into political capital. The result was increased "union votes" to Busse; the same "union votes" which the opportunistic Socialsts always cater to, even to the extent of upholding the capitalist form of this unionism. Another drop like that one from 23,000 to 13,000 in Chicago, on April 2, and opportunistic Socialism will be compelled to join the down and out club.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE MINER'S FRIEND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Don't stop my Weekly People, I will send the money on pay day. The miners here are having a hard time of it, and yet this was at one time the banner state for miners. The operators seem unable to market the coal and the introduction of machinery is rapidly displacing the men and many are leaving for other states. Hoping you will send The People,

Fraternally,
B. D.

Bay City, Mich., April 9.

WHAT SAYS SECTION HARTFORD?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I agree with the writer of the letter "Worth Trying For," in the Daily People Correspondence of the 5th. If Section Hartford would bring in one sub per month per member it would mean 40 subs per month or 480 per year; and I think I could get or would try to get the balance to make an even six hundred.

So if they get a wiggle on them in a short time, this one horse town would be stirred up a little.

Hartford, Conn., April 5. U.

UNION WRECKING IN PITTSBURG.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Union wrecking is having its innings here, with one Tim Healy, as chief smasher. This Healy is one of Gompers's emergency men, and is the president of the Stationary Firemen. The Teamsters' president is also here, so is the head of the Stationary Engineers' Union, all with the single purpose of breaking up the Brewery Workers' Union, the one industrial union of the A. F. of L. that strikes like a union should strike. All the men went out together, responded to the call of their union like one man. Then they found out what we have been telling them, viz., that the A. F. of L. was nothing but organized scabbery.

I think that some of the leaders are highly tainted with the same disorder.

The working man into whose hands this might fall, from what he can see himself, may ask, regarding those men of the A. F. of L. who are getting paid for organizing the working class, why do men like Healy and his ilk, make scabs of engineers, firemen, oilers, and teamsters, that are now and have been for years, in organizations? Why do those labor fakirs lend their aid to the employers against those union men on strike? Is it not scabbing? I answer, Yes it is the worst kind of scabbing; and after trying to find out what the bartenders and other men are going to do about it, the only answer I can get is, "well the other unions are fighting the Brewery Mens' Union," and there you have it. It is a fight between the unions of the A. F. of L., in the interests of the capitalists.

Right here let me say that only two union bartenders struck; and those two were not A. F. of L.-ites, but I. W. W. men. In both cases those men were out against scab beer of the brewers, where the strike is on.

This is singular, when you come to think about it. The I. W. W. is not affiliated with the A. F. of L., yet the class instinct makes the I. W. W. men fight for their class regardless of their affiliation. M.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 8.

THE VALUE OF THE PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Evidence of the value of the Daily and Weekly People as an educator is plentiful.

We find wage-workers who have only been subscribers for a comparatively short time, surprising older subscribers with their knowledge of the labor question. They (the recruits) quickly throw off old superstitutions and prejudices and become inbued with class-conscious and the revolutionary spirit.

On the contrary we find wage-workers who have had the misfortune to begin their socialist education through the privately owned press of the Socialist Party befuddled with sentimental rubbish, even to the extent of defending Father Gapon, and this from a Russian Jew, (so-called revolutionist).

One of our recruits was moved to remark after an argument with this S. P. man, that The People may be a good broom to brush the cob-webs from the brain, etc., but it would take a street sweeper to act on some men's heads. F. Martin.

Toronto, Ont., April 4.

ITALIAN WEAVERS FOR I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Sunday morning, April 7th, there took place in this town, an interesting and lively meeting of the Italian Silk Weavers' Union. For months past the writer, aided by others has made an extensive agitation among these weavers, giving out literature of the I. W. W.. At every meeting I would be at their door waiting for them to come and hand them literature. Finally one Sunday I asked for admission and was allowed to go in. There were some members who were talking of joining the I. W. W. I saw that they were not all prepared to take such a step and suggested that two mass meetings be arranged, and that the Industrial Union leaflet No. 10 on Textile Industry be translated. Both suggestions were concurred in; the leaflet was translated and 2,000 copies distributed. Both the meetings never took place, one not being arranged, and the other which was well advertized for Friday, March 22nd, the speaker of the evening, G. Bertelli of Philadelphia, being broken up.

As son as Bertelli appeared on the platform some anarchist who had come from New York with the expressed intention of not letting Bertelli speak, started to ask the speaker some questions as to some things that had appeared in the "Il Proletario," of which paper Bertelli is the editor. There where about 250 persons in the hall, but they had to disperse on account of the tactics pursued by those few individuals.

Now to the meeting of yesterday morning. A motion to join the I. W. W. was before the meeting. There were three or four who spoke in favor, amongst whom was also comrade Dellavia, who had been invited; against there was only one notorious pure and simple political Socialist Party man. This pure and simpler went to the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation, which body endorsed the I. W. W., his name is Arturro Meunier. He came back from that convention praising the I. W. W. Now a couple of months later he fights it with all the tricks of a petty politician. His main point was amendment number 22, which states that all strikes must be endorsed by the G. E. B. Comrade Dellavia ripped the argument (if such it could be called), to pieces. When the vote was to be taken Meunier stated that he wanted a secret ballot. He got it. When the result was announced it was found that 44 voted in favor of joining and 37 against. We got a majority of 7 votes, but they have a clause in their constitution which has not been observed heretofore, which says that any motion can not be put into effect unless it has two-thirds of the vote cast at any meeting.

We will be again on deck at the next meeting and give these pure and simplers a hot time. It was also decided to expel one of its members named Martino for scabbing in the strike against the firm of C. Stochn Sons; and to declare that shop as being unfair. Hand bills announcing this fact will be printed immediately and spread broadcast at all the mills of North Hudson. Four of the victims of this firm are members of the I. W. W., your humble servant being one of them.

Ernest Aiazzone.

West Hoboken, N. J., April 8.

PORTLAND WORKMAN NAILS GRAM.

Portland, April 5, 1907.

Editor Weekly People,
2, 4, 6 New Reade Street, New York.

Dear Sir:—

In looking at the various papers of this city, I happened to find paragraphs to the effect that the head of our labor leaders, President C. H. Gram, of the good, old, true and tried union, the A. F. of L., is a liar, labor fakir and a man untrue. If I might express my opinion of these papers, he is a true traitor to unionism.

Shall we, as men, wearing union buttons on our breasts, and carrying union cards in our pockets, allow ourselves to be exposed to the world without making some effort to defend ourselves? We are well aware, President C. H. Gram says in the Oregonian, that this man Heslewood, of the I. W. W., is an irresponsible person; therefore, it is the duty of President C. H. Gram to accept this challenge thrown out to him. We have held our reputation for many years, then why should we get cold feet at the sight of a new labor union "founded without any foundation"? We are content to know that we, as 'longshoremen, teamsters, carpenters, and others of the A. F. of L., are not SCABS.

But it is not all that we desire to know. What will the public think, not only in Portland, but wherever these papers may reach, if we allow this to go clear. By accepting his challenge, President C. H. Gram would not only clear the character of our unions, but expose this man Heslewood and settle the great discontent which reigns among the rank and file of the A. F. of L.

Yours truly,
James Kelly.

N. B.—A copy of this has been sent to the Oregon Journal, April 4, but they declined to publish same.

LYING, AS USUAL

A DEADLY PARALLEL, SHOWING "DER NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG'S" ALLEGED QUOTATION FROM IDA CROUCH HAZLETT'S INTERVIEW WITH HAYWOOD ON THE I. W. W., TO BE A BASE FABRICATION.

What the Volkszeitung Says:

In its April 7th issue, "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung," Socialist Party and A. F. of L. organ, prints an article on the Moyer-Haywood case, in which Ida Crouch Hazlett's letters to the "Montana News" thereon, are alleged to be quoted. Especially is much made of an alleged interview by Ida Hazlett, with Haywood on the I. W. W. On this head, "Der Volkszeitung" says:

"In another article the comrade tells of an interview with William D. Haywood:

"'A few days ago, shortly before the adjournment of the court, a heavy storm blew up which compelled us to remain for some time in the courtroom. I improved the time very pleasantly in a conversation with Haywood on the movement, and his work while in prison. We spoke also of the split in the Industrial Workers, and the defections of several Socialists. I asked him what he thought of the situation as it now stood.

"'"We are guiding the ship now in its proper course," he answered. "We have cast off the undesirable element. The dirt collected at the surface, and had to be skimmed off. Aren't you aware that all preserves are made that way? They may look all clear and good, yet they are stirred and stirred till all the dregs come to the surface and can be removed with a spoon. Then is the whole clean. You see that is just what we are doing now. In a short time everything will be in shape.'

"Haywood declared the time had not been long to him. He was studying law and preparing for his future work. Besides this, he was reading the historical and economic works of Lecky, Draper, and Buckle. Of what importance to the working class will that man be, knowing the aims and objects of the labor movement as he does, and also equipped with the weapon of law to be used against the oppressors! It must be a whole man who turns the dreariness of a prison cell into the brightness of a study."

From the foregoing "Der Volkszeitung argues:

"That open and unmistakable declaration of William D. Haywood against the so-called revolutionary element of the faction of the Industrial Workers of the World, led by De Leon and Trautmann, comes just at the right time, as De Leon is for the last four weeks on an agitation tour through the West which was undertaken from the beginning to influence the members of the Western Federation of Miners against their present national officers, and pave the way for a "revolutionary" decision in their May convention. De Leon is trying in a clumsy way to worm himself into the confidence of Haywood, and separate him from Moyer and the other old tried and true comrades in the battle, in the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners.

"For that purpose, that old enemy of the Socialist movement in a letter to his mouthpiece, dated March 20, from Nevada, is not ashamed to put into definite form certain rumors which have before now been often hinted at. Namely: "That Orchard and McParland are not the meanest comrades in the conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but, as he has been informed in Denver, the kidnapping of the three men is a part of an attempt to put the Western Federation of Miners in the hands of men like Mahoney, O'Neill and Kirwan, and through them use the same as a weapon in the interests of the American Federation of Labor against the Industrial Workers of the World." Of course, the Mine Owners' Association is behind that conspiracy, and by this inference O'Neill, editor of the Miners Magazine, Mahoney the Acting President, and Kirwan, the Acting Secretary Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners have allowed themselves to be bought by the Mine Owners to deliver Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows, and the Western Federation of Miners to the American Federation of Labor. It may be madness, but there is method in it!"

What Ida Crouch Hazlett Says:

The "Montana News" of Thursday April 4th contains the following, over the signature of Ida Crouch Hazlett:

"The Ada County jail occupies the main floor of the court house. It is all above ground. The large room where I talked with Haywood is used as a sitting room by day for our men. Pettibone was sick the morning I called, and Moyer was taking his exercise. Haywood was sitting at the table writing. A work on the criminal law lay beside him. I have noted before that he is using his enforced idleness in the study of law, looking toward a legal career.

"Each of the men has a cell where they sleep at night.

Haywood talked with me about an hour. I asked him if he got nervous and worried, and experienced the mental anxiety and real suffering, which one might naturally expect to be the fate of men whose necks are being played for in so intense and tragic a game.

"He smiled bright-heartedly as he answered, 'Do I show any outward evidences of it?'

"I assured him that he certainly did not.

"He then went on to say that the work of the Western Federation was moving forward just as well as if he were not there in prison; and that the fact of his being there made it go better. The exigencies of the class struggle had placed him where he was, and he was fully prepared to bear whatever inconvenience might be involved in the fight.

"Haywood went on to talk of the conditions of organizations among the working class at present. He spoke of the wonderful advance along industrial lines in cities like Portland where even the wharfmen have been organized into the Industrial Workers of the World, and where the whole city is practically at the mercy of the working class. He spoke of the conflict in the ranks of organized labor at Goldfield, but gave it as the result of the mine owners, the employing class, spreading dissention among the workers in order to divide them and keep them from forming a coalition that would mean disaster to the capitalist rule.

"He seemed particularly pleased that the Montana News was making such a strenuous stand for constructive organization in the Socialist movement.

"'It is what we have got to have,' he said.

"Through a hitch somewhere the News has not been received regularly at the jail, and he had not been aware before that it was owned and published by the Socialist Party of the state, the only one such in the United States, and he said that he was more than ever interested in it because of that. As I told him of its ten thousand readers, of Local Butte taking 3,000 copies for distribution to get an immediate and accurate account of the defense side through the trial, of its well-equipped plant, motor, press, type, stock, and a linotype about to be installed, all owned by the Socialists of Montana, he seemed delighted, and said that was the way to go about it.

"He asked particularly if the Mill and Smeltermen's Union of Butte were taking bundles of the News; said that was such a fine militant organization, and was so persistent in spreading education and economic literature, that they took advantage of every opportunity to inform and develop the intelligence of the workers.

"When I told him of the policy the News had taken as an organ of the Socialist Party, not to participate in any of the dissentions among the unions, but to stand for organization on political and economic lines whenever it was helpful, and continually point the workers to their class interests, and that in union alone there is strength, he said we were undeniably right. Labor in its economic interests was in a formative state in America at present—an experimental state, as it were, and no one could tell exactly the direction its evolution would take. But the Socialist movement knew its goal, and that goal at least must not be confused by counter issues."

Readers are requested to patronize DAILY PEOPLE advertisers.

SOCIALIST WOMEN

Of Greater New York Give Thanks to Socialist Press and Committee of Awards.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York desire to express herewith their sincere thanks to all the Socialist newspapers of the United States, Australia and Great Britain for the kind reception and publication of their call for a prize essay on the subject of "Woman and the Socialist Movement," issued some time ago; and sent out through all the Socialist publications of the English speaking world.

The hearty response with which this call has met is most gratifying, being indicative of a long felt, but not clearly defined, and clearly expressed need, for a mass agitation and education, based upon a popular, strictly scientific, therefore revolutionary Socialist literature, suitable for the widest possible organized distribution and circulation among women.

We can joyfully report at this early date, of being in possession of many, many letters of inquiry, cheer and encouragement, from all over the country, indicative of the deep interest taken in the work of the "Socialist Women of Greater New York."

To judge from the correspondence and information received up-to-date, there are a number of contestants in the field engaged in the writing of the above-mentioned essay.

For the information of those concerned and interested in this matter, we shall take the liberty to announce herewith that the last date for sending in prize essays is December 30, 1907; after which date no more contributions will be received. We still hope to hear from Australia and Great Britain.

We also wish to express our sincere thanks to Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gillman, the distinguished authoress and lecturer, Mr. Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and Mr. W. I. Ghent, Secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, for their cheerful consent to officiate as judges and award the prize to the winner.

As many inquiries have reached us from various quarters, inquiring in effect why we omitted to send our call to "Wilshire's Magazine," and also desired to know in substance "Why the call sent there was not published," we wish, in answer to all concerned, as an act of justice to ourselves and to the above-mentioned publication, to reprint in full the letter of explanation and apology since received by the Secretary of the "Socialist Women of Greater New York" from Mrs. Mary Wilshire, as follows:

April 1, 1907.

Mrs. Anna B. Touroff,
598 St. Mary's Street,
New York.

Dear Mrs. Touroff:—

In some unaccountable way your letter sent to the Magazine dated February 18, 1907, has just reached my notice. I found the letter among some manuscripts and suppose a clerk must have placed it there through mistake.

Naturally, I am very much interested in the Socialist Women of Greater New York and hope you will be kind enough to let me know the work you are doing. It will be a very great pleasure to me, too, and I would be pleased to have you come to our flat, 301 West One Hundred and Sixth street, Sunday morning, April 7, at ten o'clock, when there will be a number of other women here who are also interested in a greater activity for Socialist women.

I also will be very much interested to know how the prize essay develops.

I am extremely apologetic that this matter should have met with so little courtesy on our part, but trust that you will forgive us now that the explanation has been made.

With fraternal greetings,
Faithfully yours,
Mary Wilshire.

The above is very gratifying. It answers the questions raised and gives hope that the call for the prize essey will appear in one of the following issues of "Wilshire's Magazine"; thus completing the circle of Socialist publications favorable to the objects of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Without a disturbing factor—with such unanimity on the part of the Socialist press—the prize essay on "Woman" will not fail to be forthcoming, and prove worthy of the noble cause to which it is especially dedicated.

Yours for Socialism,
Anna B. Touroff, Secretary,
"Socialist Women of Greater New York."
598 St. Mary's Street.

P. S.—Those desiring a copy of the call for the prize essay in order to familiarize themselves with the conditions governing its writing, will please communicate with the Secretary at above address.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. W. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—To ridicule a man for his anti-Socialist errors after he has manfully renounced them, is an unsual proceeding. He should be complimented on his wisdom and character, instead.

E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.—A running local correspondence cannot be counteracted at this distance. The best that can be done is to take one of the best letters occasionally, and triturate it. That can well be done by some good writer on the ground. Your section has several such.

"READER," HOBOKEN, N. J.—Stupid? "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung" is so stupid as to expose its own dishonesty. It started out with the declaration, "There is no I. W. W. in Goldfield"; and almost daily since then, it has given an account of how the miners decided to either stand by or desert the I. W. W. (as "Der Volkszeitung's" stupidity dictated); or else it has reports telling of the attempts of the Citizens' Alliance to coerce the merchants into acting against the I. W. W.; how the railroads are refusing to employ I. W. W. men, etc. Stupid is no name for it!

E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—Experience has taught this office not to accept anything on description. A cartoon may impress one well when described, but when seen, a different conclusion is often the result. If you wish to submit the cartoon to our judgment, for acceptance or rejection, send it on; but, if you are fearful of results, save the postage.

UNITED WOMEN OF AMERICA—The Daily and Weekly People are the organs of the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party aims to inaugurate Socialism through the constructive tendencies of the trusts on the one hand and the industrial and political union of the working class, irrespective of sex, on the other. The Socialist Labor Party stands for revolution via evolution. Your body, on the contrary, in desiring to break up the "concentration of power and money," is reactionary. It would destroy the trusts and the wonderful organization of co-operative or social labor which they have developed; in a word, prevent the realization of the Socialist Labor Party program. Obviously, under the circumstances, your statement of principles must be denied publication.

TO CONTRIBUTORS—Failure to publish your manuscript at once, is not to be construed into a breach of faith, or an indication of a diabolical plot to nip truth in the bud. Length, lack of variety, inopportuneness, and other technical reasons may contribute to the delay. Have patience; and keep on contributing.

J. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is difficult to tell you definitely when the Socialist flag was first raised. The date is generally given as 1789, at the beginning of the French Revolution. Like many nicknames and symbols, afterwards adopted and cherished by the ridiculed and oppressed in all ages, the Socialist flag was first raised by the oppressors. It is declared that the French people assembled on the Champ-de-Mars to demand the abdication of the King and the establishment of the Republic, when Bailly and La Fayette were sent by the National Assembly at the head of troops to disperse them. Bailly, as a sign of warning, displayed a red flag. The troops fired, killing many. The red flag after that became the flag of the revolutionists. Red had been used before then, in the tricolor of France, to symbolize the blood of the people. This it is believed to do in all flags. By a more universal application, in keeping with its international and social principles, Socialism has made the red flag the flag of humanity.

ALL OTHERS—Next week.

W. W., WINCHESTER, ENG.; H. T., N. Y. CITY; L. M., DENVER, COLO.; J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; H. H., TRAMRACK, MICH.; F. H., LONDON, ONT.; F. B., BOULDER, COLO.; F. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; T. W., JAMAICA, L. I.; FRIEND, OGDEN, UTAH; W. S. H., PITTSBURG, PA.; A. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.; "LUMBER JACK," MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; A. L. C., PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK.—Matter received.

UNIONISM AND POLITICS

I.

(By John Francis, Du Quoin, Ill.)

In the matter of "Unionism and Politics," I would like to say that the question I asked indirectly in a former discussion, has never been answered by the opponents of political action, viz., if the capitalists count in whom they wish and out whom they wish, as we know they do, why do they go through the farce of election once every one or four years? Can you not guess? It seems as our opponents can not or have not reasoned the full thing out, which, if they had done, they would have seen the S. L. P. position was thoroughly correct.

Now, if I am not intruding I would like to answer this question myself. They (the capitalists) go through election farces, only to make the people think that the majority of the people sanctions in full what is done by them; or in other words, the election farce licenses them to do as they wish; and the people bow to Government.

Now, when the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Labor Party are strong enough to "take and hold," the ballot box included, they can allow every body to vote and if we win only by one vote we can take and hold the capitalist burgs because we will be thoroughly organized in the I. W. W. as well as the S. L. P. or the reflex of the I. W. W. what ever it may be. The Opposition will be divided between the Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Populists, etc., etc., and they all will bow to the Socialist or Industrial Government, I am sure. If not we will be in a position to make them, as we have to do now; and we also will not allow them to set up a rival government a la Versailles or Richmond; or organize a counter Revolution.

Comrades, don't take the position of rebels but Revolutionists.

II.

(By Theo. Bernine, Indianapolis, Ind.)

Criticism of the writers and speakers of the S. L. P. is always welcome. Most valuable is that criticism which is accomplished by suggestions. Often has the writer, during the past twelve years felt the need of such friendly acts.

Comrade Quinlan's article of recent date is therefore most timely as it opens up a question of vital importance to us poor "sinners" of the "soap box." Namely: How are we to mind our own business, taking charge of issues purely political, leaving economics in the care of the economic organization?

The S. L. P. will enter the next national campaign with a single demand which will probably read like this: We demand the unconditional surrender of all the means of production and exchange to the organized working class. That being the only demand it is hard to understand how the agitator can entertain any other idea. Comrade Quinlan seems to think that there is some other idea but has failed to explain. Perhaps after all, we have not the mental grasp.

Strange as it may seem, now that the I. W. W. is fairly launched the optimism of the agitators of the S. L. P. has increased. We believe the S. L. P. shall surely win, but we cannot picture our candidates sitting in a capitalist congress participating as any part of a capitalist law-making, or law repealing body. Indeed our enthusiasm knows no bounds when we contemplate the establishing of the Socialist Republic by the duly elected and accredited delegates of the I. W. W. Politics within the capitalist state is but a struggle for economic and political supremacy between the classes, and we of the S. L. P. enter the conflict in the behalf of our own class organized in the I. W. W., knowing that if we win the common consent of the voters that the mission of the S. L. P. shall end, and that the I. W. W. shall clothe itself in the garb of the new civilization. That will be honor enough, glory enough for us.

HOW TO UNITE.

At a recent I. W. W. mass meeting held in Buffalo, a demonstration of unity between Socialist forces was given. At this meeting four members of the S. P. lined up shoulder to shoulder for the revolution. Proletarians will come together on their own field, the economic, as naturally as two drops of water.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Sunday, April 14th, with Peter Jacobson as chairman. Present: Walters, Wilton, Teichlauf, Romary, Olpp, McCormick, Jacobson, Heyman, Eck, Chase, Connolly and Crawford. A. Moren excused. Crawford elected secretary, pro tem.

Press Committee made report on matters which were referred to them by the Sub Committee. On the letter of P. Quinlan containing suggestions. On suggestion number one, "That Labor News Co. extend credit to sections." Committee recommends not to concur, on constitutional grounds as per Article II, Section 17. Recommendation was concurred in. On suggestion number two, "That Sub Committee should call on organized states to elect literary bureaus; and that S. E. C.'s should be responsible to Labor News Co. and not the sections." Committee recommends not to concur; on the ground that such actions would deprive sections and individual members, as such, of their rights, in such matters. Recommendation of committee was accepted and concurred in. On suggestion number three, "Regarding bills and communications sent out by Labor News Co." Committee recommends that notice be given in Daily and Weekly People in the report of N. E. C. Sub Committee, "That when a communication is received from a party institution an answer to same should be given by the receiver." Action and recommendation of the committee concurred in. On communication of L. Abelson regarding work done for Section New York County by Labor News Co. Committee recommends that this matter be referred back to L. Abelson for adjustment. Recommendation was concurred in.

Committee reported on plan proposed by Comrade F. Janke, in aid of National Agitation Fund; which had been laid over from previous meetings on account of moving fund. Committee reports on steps being taken to carry out the proposed plan and asks for some further instructions from the Sub Committee. Report received and action concurred in. It was then decided that July 1st, 1907 be the date selected for the consummation of the plan.

Special committee elected at meeting of March 10th to investigate complaint of comrade Connolly, made its report, which included the reading of the communications which the committee had received. The committee then announced its findings, and recommended that the complaint be dismissed. Motion made and seconded to receive report and concur.

In discussion of the motion, it developed that the secretary had received a communication of which copies have been sent to the N. E. C. members by comrade De Leon. A motion was made and seconded to defer action until the communication was read. Motion was carried.

Letter of comrade De Leon was read by the secretary. The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then taken up. Comrade Connolly announced that he had mailed a letter to this committee on Saturday, April 13th, early in the day and that same had evidently not yet been received. National secretary stated that the letter had not yet been received. Amendment made and seconded to receive the report and to take up again at next meeting, when comrade Connolly's letter shall have been received. Amendment carried, nine in favor; two not in favor.

Financial report: Week ending March 30, receipts, $135.55; expenses, $31.33; week ending April 6, receipts, $81.71; expenses, $20.02; week ending April 13, receipts, $5.20; expenses, $26.45. Report received.

The national secretary then presented a bill for seventy-five cents for literature which he had sent out to individuals who had written him requesting information. Bill ordered paid.

The national secretary then reported on convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation and read report of his co-delegate comrade S. Moskowitz. Same was received.

Also reported on progress toward printing of the constitution of S. L. P. in German. Received.

Also reported progress toward having the auditing committee proceed with its work. Received.

Letter from comrade Kihn as custodian of "Moving Fund," asking for instructions as to how he was to make payments from said fund. Letter received, and motion made and seconded that he pay out no money from Moving Fund except on orders signed by J. Hossack and countersigned by the national secretary. Carried.

Letter from organizer of Section New York asking that steps be taken to have the Labor News Co. keep supply of German literature. Referred to Press Committee.

Letter from organizer Keiser, Providence, R. I., asking that appeal—which he encloses—in regard to "Ragione Nouva," be published in paryt press. Motion made and seconded to receive letter and grant the request. Carried.

Letter from secretary Hanson, of the Scandinavian S. L. Federation stating that A. H. Lyzell had been elected editor of "Arbetaren." Motion made and seconded to receive letter and to endorse election of A. H. Lyzell as editor. Carried.

Also letter stating that Scandinavian S. L. Federation had decided not to join the S. L. P. Letter received and ordered filed.

Letters of secretary Lantz of Penn. S. E. C. in relation to referendum lately submitted. Answer of national secretary on same. Letter of comrade Gilchrist on same matter and answer of national secretary thereto. Letters received and action of secretary endorsed Letter from organizer Hauser of Cleveland, O., in regard to the complaint about the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" made by Section Milwaukee, Wis. It was decided to receive letter and send a copy to Section Milwaukee.

Letter of Chas. H. Chase giving notice of typographical errors which are contained in the appeal which he sent to N. E. C. members. Received and ordered filed.

The appeal of comrade Chase to N. E. C. members, laid over from March 23 meeting, was then taken up and on motion carried was read.

Motion made an dseconded that matter be tabled. Motion lost. Motion made and seconded to elect a committee to draw up an answer to the appeal. Motion lost.

Motion made and seconded that mat-pealed be tabled. Motion declared out of order, and appeal from the decision of the chair was taken. Chairman not sustained. Motion to table was then carried.

Letter of E. Reimer, N. E. C. member of Mass. was received.

New Business. Comrade Chase took the floor and stated that he invites the co-operation of the other members of the committee in entering protest against action of the Sub Committee at this meeing. There was no response to the invitation during the session of the committee.

Comrade Connolly tendered his resignation as member of the Press Committee, as he has been unable to attend its meetings. Resignation accepted and comrade Walters elected in his place.

National secretary Bohn made a report regarding counting of vote on questions recently referred to membership. Report received and a committee of three, Teichlauf, Olpp and Crawford was elected to do the necessary work and report at next meeting.

It was decided that the Press Committee at its sessions can consider any question presented to it from a party institution, but shall not consider anything received from outside concerns, the committee will then report to the N. E. C. Sub Committee for their approval or otherwise.

After discussion, motion was not carried.

Motion made and seconded to adjourn. Carried.

Next meeting will be April 28th.

Charles C. Crawford,
Secretary Pro Tem.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

Pasco, Wash., April 17.
Spokane, Wash., April 18—19.
Butte, Montana, April 22—24.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.
St Paul, Minn., April 27.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 28—29.
Chicago, Ill., April 30—May 1.
Moline, Ill., May 2.
Peoria, Ill., May 3.
Springfield, Ill., May 4—5.
Belleville, Ill., May 6.

MORGAN'S ANCIENT SOCIETY

A new edition of this great American classic has been put upon the market at a price within the reach of all.

Price, cloth, $1.50.

Send orders to
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 to 6 New Reade Street New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

MOVING FUND KEEPS UP

STEADY PACE TOWARD ESTIMATED AMOUNT—$80 ADDED, BRINGING THE TOTAL NEAR $2,500 MARK.

The Moving Fund went up another good peg last week; $80 were added, bringing the grand total very near the $2,500 mark. This still leaves $500 to be collected before the estimated amount, $3,000, is in hand. Our friends and comrades are urged to make one big home rush, and send in this amount. We must vacate soon. We have a big job on hand. A Hoe press, book press, six linotypes, three small presses, stereotyping outfit, and all the other paraphernalia of a printing plant, besides business office, editorial, and Labor News Company stock equipment must be taken down, moved and reconstructed. Our new quarters must be altered to suit our needs. All this means expense. We call on you to give liberally. Send in contributions at once to A. S. Kihn, treasurer of the Moving Fund, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Amounts Received:

List 10, Los Angeles, Cal., Thanksgiving Entertainment, $8.95; New Years Day Entertainment, $6.30; F. Bower, 50c.; M. Hayes, 25c.; T. Tresek, $1; J. Shea, 25c.; I. Shea, 25c.; H. Heansen, $1; W. Heuck, 25c.; H. Barr, $1	$ 19.75
List 38, Chicago, Ill., Hungarian Branch, F. Ignatz, 25c.; P. Saidej, 10c.; C. Brorki, 10c.; L. Schwart, 10c.; J. Roslifort, 25c.; P. Bohn, 25c.; M. Istvar, 25c.; T. Tatvary, 20c.; C. Gyula, 10c.; C. Pallos, 10c.; I. Ugyns, 15c.; List 40, Chicago, Ill., Hungarian Branch, F. Lonquist, 25c.; A. Lonquist, 25c.; L. Erikensen, 25c.; R. Stromberg, 25c.; "XXX", 10c.	4.10
List 41, Chicago, Ill., C. Biegel, 50c.; P. Legrand, 50c.; Oscar W. Neebe, $1; F. Kuntz, $1	3.00
List 91, Winona, Minn., M. Ryan, 25c.; W. Longemak, 50c.; C. Gerneo, 25c.; H. Harders, 50c.; W. Dreke, 25c.; F. Ollhoff, $1; J. Castle, 50c.; M. A. Goltz, $3; G. H. Campbell, $1	7.25
List 106, Paterson, New Jersey, E. Landgraf, 50c.; J. Roth, 50c.; J. Schmitten, $1; C. Trainer, $1; C. Kruchen, $3; O. West, 25c.; E. Rittel, 25c.; E. Rolleston, 25c.; B. Manzy, 25c.; H. W. Bell, 50c.; A. Stackenensing, 25c.; List 108, Paterson, New Jersey, J. Segal, 25c.; J. Goldberg, 25c.; S. Diamond, 25c.; H. Steenberg, 30c.; C. Wolff, 25c.; E. Rosenthal, 25c.; E. Goldman, 25c.; E. Tisser, 50c.; H. Peckman, 25c.	10.30
List 131, Kings County, N. Y., A. Schulz	1.00
List 174, Schenectady, N. Y., J. Levy, $1; E. Wiesinger, 50c.; L. Alrutz, 50c.; H. Hamilton, 25c.; K. Georgevitsch, $1.10; R. Krasberg, 50c.; M. Stern, 50c.; M. Malloy, $1; E. Erickson, 25c.; M. Rapp, 15c.	5.75
List 198, Cleveland, Ohio, A. Wilhelm, $1; "E. S.," $1; J. Heidenreich, 10c.	2.10
List 261, Milwaukee, Wis., H. Svek, 20c.; S. Heisz, 10c.; V. Autal, 20c.; F. Sigl, 20c.; H. Jasus, 10c.; J. Jekete, 25c.; C. Kodneth, 25c.; L. Horvath, 10c.; G. Romeis, 10c.; M. Reimez, 25c.; List 264, Milwaukee, Wis., W. Strudel, Sr., 25c.	2.00
List 290, Alexandria, Ind., Mat Loven, 25c.; Jacob Loven, $1	1.25
List 427, Swissdale, Pa., J. Bach	.25
Canada, Brantford, L. Lazarus, $1; M. Wood, 50c.	1.50
United States, California, Bishop, C. Herken, $4; California, Los Angeles, F. Appel, $1.50; B. Jensa, $5; A. Sewall, 50c.; J. Lavignini, $1.50; P. Graff, $2; J. Halter, $2; J. Kolash, $1	17.50
Colorado, Colorado Springs, J. Costello,	.50
Illinois, Belleville, E. Haerbich, 50c.; W. Goss, 50c.	1.00
New York, New York City, Jacob Bernstein, 25c.; L. Meinecke, $1; Geo. O. H., 50c.	1.75
Ohio, Elyria, H. Piper	.50
Pennsylvania, Point Marion, J. Renshaw	.50
Total	$ 80.00
Previously acknowledged	$2,402.78
Grand total	$2,482.78

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, April 12, 1907.

LOS ANGELOS ENTHUSED.

(Continued from page 1.)

accused of being abusive, of being vituperative for facts which I print in our paper. I deny that I am either. It is the facts which are abusive and vituperative, not me. I get along because I fight all shams at the same time; and my parting words to you is don't try to fight any one or few of the shams, and sanction the others by remaining silent about them, thus becoming one with them, but get out in the open and fight the capitalist system and all its accruing shams at the same time, and thus help to bring about the solidarity of the working class, necessary to overthrow the capitalist system."

After the meeting the members of the S. P. showed their appreciation by crowding around him for a hearty handshake, but as De Leon had to leave for San Jose, Cal., at 11.30, he had to bid them one and all good-bye.

As it is supposed that all "Devils" come from "Hades" and this "Devil" De Leon is so masterful, so intelligible, on the labor problem, we are in hopes a few more will escape the vigilance of his Satanic Majesty and come up and join our forces, be they with or without "horns."

De Leon left for San Jose Sunday, 11.30 P. M.

Press Committee.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

(Continued from page 4.)

aim of all true Socialists. To this end the spirit displayed is of as much value as the intellect. Marie Spiridonova was not a Karl Marx; but the latter will applaud Fame, which crowned him, for also crowning her. Not theoretical wrangling, but a warm recognition of their common kith and kin, will be the main act of his giant intellect. And so with us Socialists. If a man wants to overthrow capitalism and inaugurate Socialism; what does it matter then if he doesn't understand value, price and profit in the same correct-to-the-hair sense that you or I do? A man's a man for all that; and so is a Socialist a Socialist for all that. The common defects of our common humanity are not absent from our common movement; nor would we be Socialists if they were. A grain of insight is worth a pound of cleverness. This applies as much to Socialism as it does to the most intimate affairs of men and women.

Educate and agitate, by all means. Spread our ideas broadcast. Reach the most ignorant as well as the most profound. We need them all. But by the sacredness of our great cause, eschew overintelligence and excessive mental refinement ! ! Say to them, "Begone!"—and make them obey the injunction ! !

James Donnelly.

PATERSON I. W. W.

(Continued from page one.)

prevails, however, that even though they were able to carry this out, they would soon find that they had jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

The five strikes in progress among the workers are as follows:

Doherty-Wordsworth, against a reduction of wages recently granted; number of strikers 230. Kamper Bros., increase of one cent per yard, number of strikers forty. Columbia Hat Band Co., demand, an increase of fifteen per cent., forty men on strike. Kaufman Bros., demand increase in wages, also about forty on strike. Groef Hat Band Co., fifty men on strike against victimization of active I. W. W. men, and demand enforcement of union rules.

The local press has tried a policy of suppressing all news about the I. W. W., but were smoked out of their hole, and are now printing quite lengthy accounts of all the strikes.

To sum up, the Industrial Workers of the World are making the best sort of headway in this city. Nearly 1,000 new members were added to the organization during the last month. Orders for supplies sent for to headquarters had to be duplicated.

Last night an entertainment and ball was held for the benefit of the organization fund and in spite of bad weather was a success.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

IN LOS ANGELES

DANIEL DE LEON WIPES OUT GROUNDLESS PREJUDICE.

Accepts Offer of Socialist Party Platform, Which He Holds to Intense Delight of Fairminded Members of That Party—Narrow Minded Heathens May Rage, but No Matter.

Los Angelos, April 10.—The current issue of "Common Sense," a Socialist party organ published here, contains, besides a six-column report of Daniel De Leon's several meetings in this city, the following editorial:

Clear, logical, scientific were the able addresses delivered in Los Angelos last week by one of America's foremost Socialist scholars, Daniel De Leon, editor of the New York Daily and Weekly People, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party of America. There is probably no individual connected with the Socialist movement of this country who has been more bitterly criticized and attacked, more warmly hated on second and third hand testimony, and perhaps more misunderstood, than Daniel De Leon.

So rabid and unreasonable is this prejudice in some directions that more than one local comrade was heard to remark that any Socialist Party man that would go to hear De Leon was a traitor to the party. If so, why, so much the worse for the party, of course. But at least one of these individuals was seen present when De Leon spoke from the Socialist Party platform! The building did not catch on fire, but it is to be hoped the brains of that Socialist Party member did.

It will remain a lasting tribute to the liberality, fairness and strength of the local movement that De Leon, after being heard twice in this city, was offered the party platform, which he so ably and gracefully filled. And it was certainly a tribute to the methods of this man, born to fight, when he hesitated to criticize the Socialist party position even in answer to a question, as foreign to the subject of the evening, until it was manifested that such was the will of the meeting.

Without regard to the merits or demerits of the various controversies over Socialist principles and policies in which De Leon is at all times engaged, the Los Angeles comrades showed, by the numbers in whcih they turned out to listen to him, their appreciation of the opportunity to hear him speak for himself, also for the chance of learning something from him, which, no doubt, most of them could and did.

Of course, narrow-minded heathen in the Socialist Party will rage, but no matter.

While there are no fundamental differences between the principles for which the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party stand, still there have ever been since the birth of the former party, radical differences in policy and tactics to be pursued in fulfilling the mission of the working class.

According to De Leon the conditions exist in capitalistically-developed Americ, as in no other country, which justify and require the existence of a clearly-separated working class political party, particular as to the economic interests of its individual members and particular and pronounced in its endorsement of an economic class organization that shall be as revolutionary as the political, and shall evolve so as to supply the industrial formation and organization, as well as physical power, to fulfill and complete the social and industrial revolution it is the mission of the political party to forward on the political field.

De Leon's contention, as we well know from reading his paper, the "People," and from his public utterances, is that the political party cannot consistently remain silent or neutral towards organized labor, when such organization must be either for or against the interests of the workers' side in the class struggle, on which the Socialist philosophy is based. And moreover a contemplated political victory alone leaves out of account the necessary supplement of physical force, not only to back up and enforce the working class victory, but also so organized as to be already in control of the industries of the country, thus furnishing the Socialist Industrial Republic, and rendering unnecessary the political machinery, a capitalistic device, the moment victory is attained.

On the one hand, some Socialists say that so perfect and beautiful in theory, this position is utopian, visionary, impractical, because impossible of accomplishment. The correct method being to take advantage of the step-at-a-time development of capitalist industrial evolution, aided by corresponding advances in the function of government wrested from the capitalist class government by a steadily-advancing political party of the proletariat, with its aim ever the complete overthrow of the capitalist political government and the readjusting of the industrial ownership and management of the industries, rather than their re-organization, until the fabric of the industrial republic is completed.

On the other hand, the De Leon and S. L. P. faction claim that in the first place a political victory, completely revolutionary, is impossible without the organized physical force of an equally revolutionary economic organization to back it up; that otherwise the bomb becomes necessary and industrial chaos ensues, instead of the industrial organization, which from its nature would be capable of becoming and would become the Socialist government, an industrial government by and of the workers in the industries.

Undoubtedly the party's attitude in the matter of its endorsement of or neutrality towards, economically organized labor, on craft or class lines, will be one of the principal contentions at the next national convention of the Socialist party. It is a burning question, and one that will have to be settled right if the Socialist movement in America is to continue to progress.

In answer to a question, De Leon gave the reason why in his judgment it was necessary for the working class political party to endorse the working-class economic organization while the economic organization might consistently remain neutral towards capitalist or revolutional political parties.

The political party is, he says, the reflex of the economic organization of the working class, hence could not consistently do anything else than endorse and support it, while on the other hand, the industrial organization is in itself the working class movement, revolutionary in its character, the industrial basis of the new order, for the attainment of which the political party is simply a weapon, of use only under capitalism. In itself it represents no vital part of the working class organization. Standing on the ground he does to-day, and on which he has stood for years, De Leon has ever severely and relentlessly criticized and exposed whatever has seemed to him a departure from, or betrayal of, true Socialist revolutionary principles on the part of the Socialrist party. Naturally this has won for him not much kindly regard from the individuals and newspapers that were the objects of his shafts. That De Leon has not always been just and fair in these criticisms and arguments is perhaps true. We are certain it is true of Socialist Party individuals and press on their side. Nor does it seem altogether strange that mudslinging and vituperation should have sometimes been mistaken for argument in the storm and stress of the struggle for principle under the hellish conditions which pit man against man in every field of work. Even Socialists at times must rub off a little of the mud, being nothing less than human.

We think that the attitudes of both camps are becoming fairer towards each other, and that in the future Socialists will unite their efforts, consistently with the policies they endorse, against a common enemy instead of doing what they can to cut each other's throats.

Certain it is that intelligent consideration of Socialist policies has received considerable stimulus from the De Leon addresses, from which we hope there will be definite and lasting results.

LABOR'S PROTEST

STILL GOES UP AGAINST PRESIDENTIAL SLANDER.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 11.—Last Saturday night the Yonkers Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference held a very well-attended meeting. The Finance Committee was ordered to call in all subscription lists outstanding.

The Conference decided to hold a large mass meeting on or about the First of May in Getty Square.

The Conference also adopted the following resolution, which has been forwarded to President Roosevelt:

To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—At a regular meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference of the city of Yonkers, N. Y., held Saturday evening, April 6, 1907, the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It having been stated in the public press that you have declared Messrs. Moyer and Haywood, two citizens of the State of Colorado, now under indictment on a charge of murder, to be "undesirable citizens";

Whereas, Such statement, coming as it does from a Nation's Chief Executive, is calculated to prejudice the case of these indicted men, and make impossible a fair and impartial trial; now, therefore, we, citizens of the City of Yonkers, N. Y., organized as a Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference, and representing a majority of organized crafts, fraternal and beneficial organizations in the said city of Yonkers, hereby

Resolve, That, in view of your positive statement that these men are "undesirable citizens," you furnish satisfactory proof of their undesirability or retract the unjust statement.

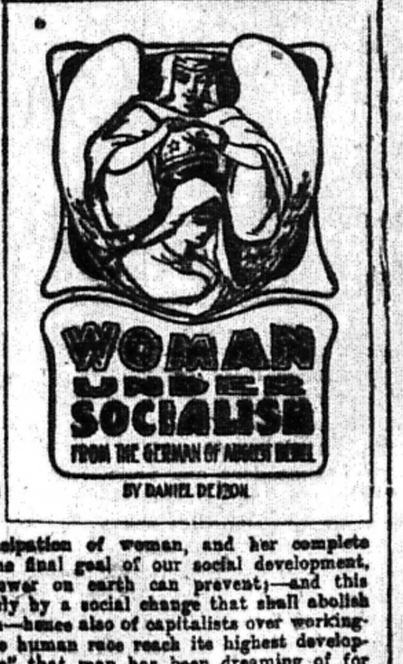
COOPER UNION MAY DAY MEETING.

The County Executive Committee of Section New York County, S. L. P., at its regular meeting Friday night, took in hand the arrangements for the monster mass meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, May 1, at Cooper Union for the purpose of celebrating International Labor Day.

The organizer reported having sent invitations to the following speakers to address the meeting: Frank Bohn, National Secretary, James Connolly, John T. Vaughan and James T. Hunter. They have all replied, accepting the invitation. He is also endeavoring to secure some out-of-town speaker for this meeting.

The committee decided to print 10,000 hand-bills announcing the meeting and the organizer was instructed to call upon the sub-divisions of the Section, through the Party Press, to distribute the same as soon as they are ready.

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the
DAILY PEOPLE,
The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.
It is owned by Workingmen,
Edited by Workingmen,
Supported by Workingmen.
GET IT FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.
Daily, 1 ct., Sunday, 2 cts.
THE DAILY PEOPLE,
2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.



Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-third Edition by Daniel De Leon, Editor of the New York Daily People, with translator's preface and foot notes.

Cloth, 400 pages, with pen drawing of the author.

Price, - - $1.00

The complete emancipation of woman, and her complete equality with man is the final goal of our social development, whose realization no power on earth can prevent;—and this realization is possible only by a social change that shall abolish the rule of man over man—hence also of capitalists over workingmen. Only then will the human race reach its highest development. The "Golden Age" that man has been dreaming of for thousands of years, and after which they have been longing, will have come at last. Class rule will have reached its end for all time, and along with it, the rule of man over woman.

CONTENTS.
WOMAN IN THE PAST.
Before Christianity.
Under Christianity.
WOMAN IN THE PRESENT.
Sexual Instinct. Wedlock. Checks and Obstructions to Marriage.
Further Checks and Obstructions to Marriage. Numerical Proportion of the Sexes. Its Causes and Effects.
Prostitution a Necessary Institution of the Capitalist World.
Woman's Position as a Breadwinner. Her Intellectual Faculties. Darwinism and the Condition of Society.
Woman's Civic and Political Status.
The State and Society.
The Socialization of Society.
WOMAN IN THE FUTURE.
INTERNATIONALITY.
POPULATION AND OVER-POPULATION.

NEW YORK
LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade St.
New York City